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U.S. MISSILE PLANS TO COMPLICATE GENEVA SUMMIT

PM101326 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Unidentified own correspondent dispatch: "Cash for the Concern"]

[Text] New York, 9 Jul -- The Pentagon has concluded a contract worth $447.6 million with Martin Marietta -- one of the largest aerospace concerns -- for the preliminary development and testing of the new ground-based Midgetman strategic missile. Official Washington intends it to enter its arsenals in the next decade.

This decision, THE NEW YORK TIMES reports, was taken after a series of tests of Midgetman launchers at the White Sands, New Mexico, missile test range. Variants of them were presented by the Boeing, McDonnell Douglas, and General Dynamics concerns. The order was won by the Martin Marietta model.

As is well known, the Pentagon is already pushing ahead with the creation of the ground-based MX missile with 10 warheads. Congress has allocated $2.1 billion for the production of 21 missiles next year.

At the same time a decision has been taken in Washington to develop another missile: much smaller, more mobile, and with a single warhead. According to the Pentagon strategists' schemes these missiles are needed for Midgetman to "survive" an enemy's first strike.

As many specialists here in the field of nuclear strategy have been forced to admit, the MX and the Midgetman, for whose development Congress has already allocated more than $700 million in the next fiscal year, are first strike weapons. Moreover, the creation of these two missiles, they point out, violates the SALT II treaty.

This irresponsible nuclear course, sober-minded politicians and public figures are warning, will only make mutual understanding between the sides more difficult during the planned Soviet-U.S. Geneva summit in November and consequently will complicate the development of urgent accords at the talks on nuclear and space arms.

TASS NOTES 10 JULY GENEVA ARMS TALKS SESSION

LD101119 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva July 10 TASS -- The group on strategic armaments had a session here today within the framework of the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments.

USSR GENEVA DELEGATE DENIES ANY SDI DEAL

LD102205 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2111 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva, July 10 (TANJUG) -- The Soviet delegation to the Geneva negotiations today denied THE NEW YORK TIMES reporting that it had notified the U.S. partners that the Soviet Union could, under certain conditions, accept an arms control agreement allowing of research within the "Star Wars" project.

Spokesman for the Soviet delegation Valeriy Artomyev said that "such reports do not reflect the current state of affairs in these negotiations."

The State Department also denied the credibility of the report. Its spokesman, Smalley, said that, except for the earlier Soviet stand that "a research ban cannot be verified", there were no other signs that could give grounds to THE NEW YORK TIMES report.

In spite of these denials, some doubts have remained in the Palais de Nations. The majority of observers have the impression that the report on possible compromises in the domain of space arms research was not categorically denied. The Soviet denial, it is being noted, places emphasis on "the current state of affairs". In view of the pace of the negotiations, this could mean that the denial need not necessarily relate to all the future "states of affairs".

In their statements to date, the two sides took totally opposite stands which were a chief obstacle to any progress in the Geneva negotiations.

ABM TREATY, 'STAR WARS' PLANS 'MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE'

LD101723 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1340 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jul (TASS) -- TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The U.S. Administration continues its course toward destroying the treaty system between the United States and the USSR, including the 1972 ABM treaty, created as a result of lengthy talks to slow down the nuclear and space weapons race. Speaking to journalists on Tuesday, Speakes, deputy White House press secretary, maintained that allegedly the research and work the United States is conducting to create new types of weapons in the framework of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI), that is according to the "star wars" program, are allowed by the 1972 treaty on the limitation of the antimissile defense systems. Such a misinterpretation of the Soviet-U.S. treaty obviously follows the aim to distort the basic aims of the joint agreements, and emasculate its very point, which is to serve as a barrier on the path toward creating and developing new anti-missile systems.

Assurances are constantly being heard in Washington that at the present stage of the SDI, only abstract research, "scientific work" is being done, and that no one is banned from doing such research. True, but for what purpose? After all, what is being investigated is not, say, oyster-breeding in space, but the development and design of concrete prototypes of space strike weapons. Consequently, it is a question of a single inseparable complex of projects for the purpose of using space for military ends and securing for the United States military superiority and the potential for a nuclear first strike guaranteed against retribution.

That is why at the Geneva talks the Soviet Union has clearly told the U.S. side that without an accord on the banning of the development -- including scientific work -- of space strike weapons, there can be no accord on reducing nuclear arms.

On the other hand, given a mutual renunciation of the militarization of space -- and Reagan's "star wars" program, with all its scientific research, is precisely a program of militarizing space near the earth and beyond -- the Soviet Union is willing to agree to a radical reduction of strategic offensive armaments and medium-range nuclear weapons.

The 1972 antimissile defense treaty limits and narrows the base of antimissile systems, both quantitatively and geographically. Moreover, it specifically bans the development, testing -- which is just what the United States is now doing -- and deployment of space-based antimissile systems or components.

The authors of the U.S. "star wars" program, in developing their antimissile system, have been acting as if neither the antimissile defense treaty, nor the other bans on military use of space exist. Washington's efforts to combine the antimissile defense treaty and the "star wars" program are an attempt to reconcile the irreconcilable and joint together two things that are mutually exclusive.

BOGDANOV ON CONSEQUENCES OF U.S. SALT VIOLATION

PM101137 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 7 Jul 85 p 7

[Interview with United States and Canada Institute Deputy Director Radomir Bogdanov by Boris Vladimirov: "What is Being Dismantled?" -- date, place not given]

[Text] According to Heinrich Heine's witty remark, the Trojan war was contained in the egg hatched by Leda. According to the Greek legend, Leda, visited by Zeus in the form of a swan, gave birth to Helen of Troy, and the war started because of Helen. The present policy of Washington militarists is the hawks' egg of nuclear war jointly being hatched by the White House and the Pentagon.

This was said by deputy director of the Institute of United States and Canadian Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences Radomire Bogdanov, D. Sc. (History), in an interview concerning President Reagan's recent statement regarding the U.S. intention to "continue observing" SALT 2.

"Literally a month before Reagan announced this on May 10, he said that the United States had no cause to comply with SALT 2," went on Radomire Bogdanov. "But what really happened? Can it be that Washington is not violating the treaty? Paul Warnke, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, for example, thinks that Reagan was only pretending to make concessions to the Soviet side. In reality, the White House is moving towards destroying the treaty system that is curbing the arms race.

"Washington's intention to destroy SALT 2 is dictated by its plans to tip the nuclear balance in the USA's favour. But the hopes for superiority in possessing a 'superweapon' are fraught with a superthreat.

"Asked in an interview whether he believed in his heart of hearts that the Russians would be the first to drop nuclear bombs on the Americans, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger replied that what he belived in his heart of hearts did not matter. But in his heart of hearts Weinberger, of course, does not believe in the existence of such a threat for the USA.

"The human heart is a mystery, they say. With the world situation what it is through the fault of the American Administration, someone's heart may perhaps prompt a correct decision.

"One should bear in mind that the policy of lies has resulted in numerous tragedies. Policy can and should be the focus of truth. Real, as opposed to declarative, policy is not mere propaganda rhetoric filled with words about peace and democracy, it is the sum total of specific deeds. If one tries, as some politicians, to hide behind words their aggressive plans, the moment arrives sooner or later when the sum total of practical deeds lays bare the actual goings-on."

[Vladimirov] "How can SALT 2 be practically violated?"

[Bgodanov] "On the basis of Pentagon plans, the new American nuclear submarine Alaska which has a Trident system with 24 MIRVS on board is to undergo tests this August. With the commissioning of this submarine, the USA will exceed the 1,200 limit on strategic missiles set by the Soviet-American treaty limiting strategic offensive weapons.

"So that the terms of the Treaty are observed it is required to decommission a Poseidon submarine and dismantle its 16 missile launchers after the new generation submarine has been commissioned. The WASHINGTON POST says that, according to the project submitted to the U.S. President by the National Security Council, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Pentagon, the USA will only remove the missiles from the submarine without dismantling the launchers. The submarine would later be converted into a sea-based carrier of cruise missiles.

"Moreover, the President has given people to understand that his decision on decomissioning the Poseidon submarine is his last 'concession' to SALT 2. Washington is simply playing for time in an attempt to lull public opinion, to finally 'dismantle' the treaty and start a wide-scale buildup of new types of strategic weapons: MXs, Midgetman missiles, B-1B, and others. The House of Representatives has just voted, in the course of debates on the bill for the next fiscal year, military appropriations amounting to $582 million for the production of the latest D-5 missiles to be based on Trident submarines.

"The administration is today divided on the issue of observing the treaty. Curiously enough, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger who wants the USA to fully renounce SALT 2 has been opposed by his own military advisers who have pointed out to him and the President the advantages of complying with the limits set in the treaty."

[Vladimirov] "What is the attitude in NATO countries to the White House intentions?"

[Bogdanov] "Judging by recent interviews of government spokesmen in a number of NATO countries, the USA's West European allies are against renouncing SALT 2. They reasonably note that this step on the part of the USA would be a setback for arms control. NATO's Secretary-General Lord Carrington, for example, has made it clear to the Reagan administration that refusing to comply with SALT 2 may cause a hostile reaction among the public in NATO countries. Voicing a rather widely held point of view, one European political leader said that renouncing SALT 2 would in principle make it difficult for the United States and NATO to defend the thesis that the Reagan administration is sincere on the issue of arms control.

"It is to be hoped that Washington should finally understand the consequences of the position of the White House towards SALT 2 and its continued efforts to blow up agreements on limiting arms or to modify them so that they should fit into the U.S. armament plans.

"As the recent TASS statement read, 'One should not be deluded that the U.S. side will be allowed to determine as it thinks fit which obligations should be observed and which should not. It is a dangerous misapprehension to expect the other side to adapt itself to such a line of the USA.'

"The Soviet Union will draw appropriate conclusions from the steps undertaken by Washington, prompted by the interests of its security and the security of its allies."

PENTAGON ACCUSATION OF ABM VIOLATION DENIED

LD102209 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] As REUTER has reported, Gaffney, a deputy assistant to the U.S. secretary of defense, has accused Moscow of violating the 1972 treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems. Here is Viktor Levin at the microphone:

[Levin] The statement by the high-ranking Pentagon official to the effect that, as he said, the Soviet Union is violating the antimissile defense treaty, is far from being the only slanderous attack made on our country. Gaffney went so far as to assert that supposedly the USSR, in posing the question of the need to observe the provisions of the treaty, is engaging in rhetoric, and on this basis the deputy assistant to the U.S. defense secretary tried to present the Soviet Union's principled position in a false light.

However, as soon as Gaffney himself moved from unsubstantiated statements to what he was striving to present as facts, it came to light that he and nobody else was engaging in rhetoric and moreover a rhetoric of the basest sort.

For example, the Pentagon official assured his listeners that supposedly an example of the violation of the antimissile defense treaty by the Soviet Union -- he even said that it was the clearest violation -- is the construction of a radar station in the area of Krasnoyarsk. But Gaffney cannot but know that in reality this station has nothing to do with the early warning system of a missile attack. It is intended for tracking [slezheniye] space objects [obyekt] and the U.S. side has received an authoritative explanation on this. But nonetheless, counting on gullible people, the Pentagon is continuing to spread deliberately false rumors, trying to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union and at the same time to justify its own real actions aimed at undermining the antimissile defense treaty.

Caffney himself blurted out the fact that this treaty, which has key significance in restraining the arms race, is a thorn in the side of the bosses of the U.S. military and industrial complex. After the slanderous attacks addressed to the USSR, he, without taking a breath, literally stated the following. I quote: The United States considers that the treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems cannot be useful until there is no alternative.

As for what is implied by alternative, there is no doubt -- it is the program for creating offensive space weapons. So it becomes clear that the slander is called on to serve as a mask to conceal the Pentagon's course directed toward its true intentions of wrecking the antimissile defense treaty so as to remove impediments on the path to creating weapons for "star wars."

It must be said that the utterances made by Gaffney do not sparkle with originality. All of this has been said before in Washington. However, what is noteworthy is that his remarks were made very recently, and in particular after Comrade Gorbachev had plainly expounded the position of the Soviet Union both on space weapons and with regard to the antimissile defense treaty, in the reply to the appeal of the American Union of Concerned Scientists, and this account of our position totally destroys slanderous attacks.

PRAVDA ASSESSES WARSAW CEMA MEETING RESULTS

PM101540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In Fraternal Alliance Toward a Single goal"]

[Text] The strengthening of the might and positions of world socialism as a whole and the achievement of new successes by each fraternal country are indissolubly linked with the closest actions of solidarity on the part of all community states and their all-around cooperation and mutual aid. In developing and improving these equal comradely relations based on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the fraternal countries are striving to accelerate socioeconomic development and reach the heights of scientific and technical progress.

An important new step on this path was the recent 40th CEMA session in Warsaw. Held in an atmosphere of unanimity, fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding, it reaffirmed the invariability of the fraternal countries' course of deepening economic cooperation and collaboration. The further strengthening of their unity and cohesion is the main political result of the session.

Its participants examined the first results of the work to implement the decisions of the CEMA countries' Moscow economic summit, decisions which were aimed at implementing the strategic task of reaching the most advanced scientific and technical positions and the highest level of social labor productivity in the shortest time. The session noted the growing role of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation among the fraternal countries in increasing production efficiency. Their economies are developing along an ascending line. National income in the CEMA countries as a whole in 1984 increased by 3.6 percent in comparison with the previous year, industrial output by 4.4 percent, and agricultural output by 3 percent. Real percapita income increased by 2.6 percent. Major housing construction programs are being implemented, and medical services and social welfare are being improved.

Currently, the efforts of the community states' working people are aimed at successfully completing the targets of the current 5-year plan and creating good prerequisites for work in the new 5-year period. Preparations are expanding for the next party congresses which will define specific plans for further developing the national economy, increasing the population's living standard, and improving all aspects of social life. The growth of the political and labor activeness of the masses rallied around the Marxist-Leninist parties, the powerful material and technical potential which has been created in the fraternal countries, and their constantly strengthening cooperation are the guarantee that new heights will be scaled in socialist and communist building.

Constructively assessing in a balanced way the state of affairs in the economy and the existing potential, the participants in the 40th CEMA session focused their attention on the problems and tasks which will have to be resolved in the near and longer-term future. The main thing is to focus efforts in every possible way on accelerating scientific and technical progress. Consistent work is under way in this direction in all the fraternal countries. But life requires that it be considerably activated, that reserves be brought more rapidly into action, and that cooperation be expanded.

The community countries attach paramount importance to collaboration in key areas of the economy which are revolutionizing production and serve as the basis for scientific and technical progress.

That is why the general agreement signed during the session on multilateral cooperation in developing and organizing specialized and cooperative production of flexible production systems for machine building and their extensive introduction into the national economy is of particular importance.

The fraternal states are firmly pursuing a course of developing and deepening specialization, cooperation, and the international socialist division of labor, which was also reflected in the documents of the Warsaw CEMA session. Precisely coordinated specialization and production sharing and active collaboration in the development of science and technology make the entire socialist community and each of its members economically stronger and even stronger in the defense sphere, and reliably defend them from discriminatory measures on the part of Western imperialist circles.

The session adopted a program of cooperation among the CEMA countries for saving and ensuring the rational use of material resources through the year 2000, discussed measures to strengthen the fuel, energy, and raw materials base, examined the progress in coordinating national economic plans for the forthcoming 5-year plan period, and adopted other important decisions aimed at expanding collaboration in various economic spheres.

While deepening cooperation among each other, the socialist countries are prepared to develop mutually useful ties with other states. The line of ensuring the consistent expansion of equal ties with the developing states was reaffirmed. The community countries also invariably advocate normal, just cooperation with the capitalist states and their economic groupings in the spirit of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. At the same time they resolutely denounce the actions of the imperialist circles of the United States and its allies aimed at complicating these relations.

Examining the results of the 40th CEMA session in Warsaw, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the work carried out by the Soviet delegation. It was noted that the joint documents signed at the session are aimed at increasing the fraternal countries' economic efficiency by accelerating their transition to the path of intensive development, ensuring that the machines, equipment, and other items that are delivered are of high quality, and further improving the structure and technical level of production. At the same time the CPSU Central Committee Politburo defined the tasks of central economic organs, ministries, departments, and organizations in implementing the session decisions and deepening all-around cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries.

Our party considers the strengthening of friendship and collaboration with the community states to be its first commandment. Soviet people unanimously support this principled course and spare no effort to honorably fulfill their international duty for the sake of new socialist achievements and lasting world peace.

PASKO VIEWS CEMA'S INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT BANK

LD110025 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Excerpts] It is 15 years since the formation of the International Investment Bank of the CEMA member-countries. It has become an important instrument in implementing the joint economic policy of the socialist community. Here is commentator Vladimir Pasko.

In the International Investment Bank's activities, one can vividly see the fraternal countries' course for uniting forces to resolve the most important questions of economic construction.

At the present time, 87 major projects are being financed by CEMA countries via this bank. Altogether by this means, the CEMA countries have already carried out more than 60 major projects. Among them are the development of the Orenburg gas condensate deposit, the construction of the "Soyuz" main gas pipeline, agricultural machinery combines in the GDR, equipment for atomic power stations in Hungary, motor vehicle enterprises in Czechoslovakia, and fork-lift trucks in Bulgaria. In the years of the International Investment Bank's activity, jointly-created enterprises in CEMA countries have already obtained more than 150,000 trucks, more than 40,000 rail cars, and a large quantity of agricultural machinery, tugboats, cranes, machine-tools, and equipment for various branches of the economy.

Last year alone, as was noted at the 40th session of CEMA which took place recently in Warsaw, the community received output from these enterprises to the value of almost R4.5 billion.

The development of plans is now underway in fraternal countries for the new 5-year period. The International Investment Bank also takes part in their coordination. The work is being carried out taking into account the recommendations of the CEMA economic summit. The general course is the speeding up of rates of socialist construction on the basis of introducing scientific and technological progress and further deepening specialization and cooperation. This line already is reflected in long-term bilateral and multilateral cooperation programs signed recently.

Using opportunities which are presented by the international socialist division of labor, the fraternal states are conducting a line for the creation of major specialized works. It is perfectly clear that they will be created with joint forces. The unity and cohesion of our community, the resolve of fraternal countries to attain tasks laid down in the shortest time, and the strengthening of socialism's positions in the world arena are concretely shown in this, and the International Investment Bank plays an important role in this matter.

TOLKUNOV VIEWS HELSINKI FORUM ANNIVERSARY

PM101415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 85 First Edition p 6

[Article by L. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of the Union and chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation: "Successes, Difficulties, and Hopes"]

[Text] The 10th anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Helsinki is celebrated during July and August. Past years have confirmed the abiding importance of that forum. It summed up the political results of World War II and drew the general line of states' long-term activity with a view to turn Europe into a continent of lasting peace and mutually advantageous cooperation. The collective efforts of 35 states laid the foundations for the development of the policy of detente.

Europe's history knows many multilateral political conferences which have been milestones in the continent's development. But it may be said with complete justification that not one of them has been as representative or equal as the forum which ended in Helsinki. The results of the conference benefited all those who hold dear peace and security. They confirmed that Europe became the cradle of political detente in the seventies. They served as the point of departure for the breakthrough which emerged then on the path to better East-West relations.

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A forum of this nature producing these results became possible in the fundamentally altered historical situation, whose formation had been affected by the Leninist policy of the USSR and the entire socialist community. Indeed, the democratization of the system of international relations, its restructuring on the basis of equality and respect for sovereign rights, and the assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence in the world arena were inconceivable without the firm, consistent peace-loving policy of the Soviet state. The Helsinki forum clearly reflected the fact that 20th century international life is proceeding under the mounting and beneficial impact of the of the Soviets and the world socialist system.

Yes, detente did not appear in a vacuum. It had a deep-seated political foundation. The ally agreements of the period of the end of World War II, the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences, and the postwar treaties on safeguarding peace in Europe were the first stage in creating a political and international law basis for safeguarding security in Europe. Our country made an inestimable contribution to drafting these documents. Thanks to its efforts a democratic program for a postwar settlement in Europe was adopted, which made it possible to preserve peace on our continent for over 4 decades now.

Of course, the decisions taken in Yalta and Potsdam and enshrined in other documents did not have the automatic effect which of itself would have ensured such a prolonged period of peaceful life in Europe. Tremendous efforts were needed on the part of the CPSU, the Soviet state, and all socialist community countries to ensure that the flames of a new devastating conflict did not sear Europe. The problem of European security has invariably been the focus of their policy because it is an inextricable part of international security and one of its most important prerequisites.

The question of safeguarding security in Europe was put on a practical solution footing in the late sixties and early seventies.

We have the right to be proud of the fact that it was the USSR and the Warsaw Pact states which have been and remain the initiators and vigorous champions of a policy aimed at securing conditions of peaceful life for all peoples of the continent. The socialist countries' initiative played a decisive role in the fact that the all-European conference was convened in Helsinki. Thus, on our continent, which has experienced the tragedies of two world wars, the greatest successes have been achieved in the consolidation of the ideas and principles of peaceful coexistence, in detente, and in the establishment of cooperation and good-neighborliness between countries with different social systems. That is a valuable capital which enriches the entire world community.

The fraternal countries' initiatives have done a lot to achieve that goal. In July 1966 in Bucharest they adopted the Declaration on the Consolidation of Peace And Security in Europe, setting forth in it a detailed, realistic program for creating an effective and reliable system of security on our continent. The socialist countries gradually eliminated the "hummocks" accumulated during the "cold war" and unravelled the knots of contradictions and conflicts. By that time a number of eminent Western politicians had formed the opinion that detente was necessary. This was greatly assisted by the 1970 Moscow Treaty between the USSR and the FRG, which was based on the principles of the indestructibility of postwar European borders, the nonuse of force in resolving vexed questions, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The Moscow Treaty lent powerful impetus to the entire detente process. It became possible to conclude the treaty between Poland and the FRG (December 1970), the four-sided agreement on West Berlin (September 1971), the treaty on the basic principles of relations between the GDR and the FRG (December 1972), and the treaty between Czechoslovakia and the FRG (December 1973). One of the socialist community's major diplomatic achievements was the assertion of the GDR as a full member of the international community.

The ripening of conditions for convening the all-European conference also proceeded in a number of other directions. One of them -- and a very important one -- was the impact of the new international realities on the political thinking and practice of influential circles in the West, which for a long time had steered by the guidelines of "cold war" and confrontation.

You only have to glance at the geographical map to understand the misfortunes with which a nuclear conflict threatens our continent. Europe is relatively small: From the Urals to the Atlantic it occupies a territory of about 10 million square kilometers. But what tremendous values of civilization are accumulated here! After all, half the planet's industrial and scientific-technical potential is concentrated in Europe. It is densely populated -- nearly 700 million people live side by side in the Old World. Scientists warn that the massive use of nuclear weapons in Europe would take the lives of hundreds of millions of people, destroy the fruit of the labor of many generations, and undermine the ecological conditions of existence of every living thing. Only maniacs refuse to understand that war in the nuclear age is an unseemly, unacceptable method of resolving vexed problems; that a nuclear war, like the arms race and like confrontation, cannot be won. Political realism became an important factor promoting the success of the all-European conference and the adoption of the Final Act.

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The principles of relations between states contained in the Helsinki Conference Final Act are viewed by the Soviet Union as a constant of international life. Including them in the text of the 1977 Constitution, our country gave them supreme legislative force.

Having approved the Final Act, all participants in the all-European Conference assumed far-reaching commitments. These were primarily 10 principles of mutual relations:

-- Sovereign equality and respect for the right inherent in sovereignty. The sum total of these norms includes the right of each state to legal equality, territorial integrity, freedom, and political independence. The signatory states undertook to respect each other's rights to choose freely and to develop their political, social, economic, and cultural systems and the right to insitute their own laws and administrative rules.

-- The nonuse of force or the threat of force. According to this principle force must not be used as a means of settling disputes or questions which could give rise to disputes.

-- Inviolability of borders. The signatory states regard as invioable all each other's borders and the borders of all states in Europe and therefore will refrain now and in the future from any encroachments on those borders.

-- States' territorial integrity. That means that the signatory states will refrain from any actions incompatible with the aims and principles of the UN Charter against the territorial integrity, political independence, or unity of any signatory state.

-- Peaceful settlement of disputes. The solution of vexed questions should not jeopardize international peace, security, and justice.

-- Noninterference in internal affairs. A ban is imposed on any forms of interference. In accordance with this the signatory states must refrain from rendering direct or indirect assistance to terrorist, subversive, or other activity aimed at the violent overthrow of another signatory state's regime.

-- Respect for human rights and basic liberties, including freedom of thought, conscience, religion, and creed.

-- Equal rights and the peoples' right to determine their fate for themselves.

-- Cooperation between states. It should develop on the basis of full equality and promote mutual understanding and trust among peoples and the consolidation of peace and security.

-- The conscientious fulfillment of commitments in international law. The signatory states pledged in particular to fulfill the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Final Act adopted at the outcome of the all-European conference embodied Europe's positive experience of recent decades. The signing of this document represented the continunity of the political trends of European and world development which had formed as a result of World War II.

In the past 10 years the Soviet Union and the other socialist states have persistently sought to implement the principles of the Final Act. The Soviet leaders at international meetings invariably raised the question of the need to enshrine the political results of the all-European conference and sought to include in the final documents, agreements, and communiques commitments to fulfill the Helsinki Accords.

The Soviet Union maintains fruitful relations with a considerable number of the countries which took part in the Helsinki Conference. They include France, Italy, Spain, the FRG, Belgium, Canada, Greece, Finland, Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, the Netherlands, and others. Experience shows that there is a possibility of finding points of contact on vitally important problems like halting the arms race, reducing the level of military confrontation, especially in Europe, restoring detente, and developing fruitful cooperation.

The all-European conference provided impetus in the sphere of political cooperation. Regular meetings between the leaders of states and governments and foreign ministers became the norm of European diplomacy. Forums were held in Belgrade and Madrid. The Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe is under way and at it the Soviet Union proposes reaching agreement on large-scale political steps and military-technical confidence-building measures.

Business ties between East and West have become the material fabric of cooperation. The Helsinki Final Act, or to be more precise its "second basket," has become the political-economic basis for the development of business coperation between countries with different social systems. In the period from 1975 through 1983 as a whole, according to the EEC, commodity turnover between the West European countries and the European CEMA countries rose from $41 billion to nearly $74 billion. We will not forget that the growth of business cooperation was effected in a complex situation. In violation of the letter and spirit of the Final Act, the Washington administration resorted to the unseemly practice of embargos and boycotts. But who could fail to understand that involvement with this policy results in the loss of advantageous orders doubly necessary in the situation of the threatened economic crisis and mounting mass unemployment in the West? The statistics speak for themselves: in 1984 the USSR commodity turnover with the capitalist countries rose 6.6 percent. The Soviet Union's biggest trading partners are the West European countries -- the FRG, Finland, Italy, France, Britain, Austria, and Belgium.

The implementation in this field of the decisions adopted in Helsinki means not only accelerating the pace of the growth of commodity turnover and expanding the range of goods sent out, but also making profound qualitative changes connected with the extension of cooperation to industry, science, and technology. Targets of cooperation, expecially the sharing and specialization sphere of cooperation, are the bearers of technical progress: electronics, power, chemistry, automobile building, machine tool building, and others. We should note the importance of all-European cooperation in the field of energy supplies. The laying of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline has markedly increased the reliability of deliveries of energy to the Continent's countries and opened up new prospects for business cooperation between them.

The all-European conference paid great attention to cooperation in humanitarian fields with a view to strengthening peace and improving mutual understanding between the peoples. Loyal to the spirit of Helsinki, the socialist countries are making every effort to safeguard the main human right -- the right to life. They are persistently seeking to abolish the political and psychological factors of the threat of war and to strengthen confidence in world politics. For that it is necessary to intensify mutual understanding, to respect each other's values and views, and to destroy the "image of the enemy" in propaganda.

Our country honestly and consistently fulfills the provisions of the Final Act regarding the expansion of cooperation in humanitarian and other fields (contacts between people, information, cooperation, and exchange in the field of culture and education).

Here we proceed from the premise that this cooperation should be implemented in strict accordance with the principles of respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs, with respect for the laws and administrative rules of the countries which took part in the all-European conference.

Strictly observing the spirit and letter of the Final Act, we resolutely reject attempts to exploit questions of humanitarian cooperation as an instrument of psychological warfare and political pressure and for unseemly machinations around the human rights issue.

The socialist countries have no grounds for declining a serious discussion of the human rights subject. The very emergence of socialism is connected with the desire to make real the fundamental human rights -- the right to life and an existence without exploitation --and to create conditions for the individual's all-around development. Socialism is a society without exploitation and ensures genuine, real, human rights and freedoms.

Despite these facts, imperialist propaganda is trying to persuade the public that the source of tension in Europe is not NATO's militarist preparations but the alleged violations of human rights in the socialist countries. With the aid of this slanderous campaign the foes of detente would like to discredit the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, weaken the influence of their peace-loving foreign policy on Western public opinion, and at the same time divert attention from the aggressive policy of the United States and its allies and from the flouting of elementary civil rights in the capitalist states, above all the United States.

As is well known, the USSR has ratified and is observing all international law acts on human rights which the United Nations has drafted and adopted to develop its charter. The United States adopts a different stance. To this day, and decades have already passed, the United States has ratified just 5 of the 19 most important UN documents on human rights. As a result the United States continues to ignore fundamental international documents like the UN pacts on civil and political rights and on economic, social, and cultural human rights, the convention of the nonapplication of the statute of limitation for war crimes and crimes against humanity, the convention on women's political rights, and others.

III

Looking back over the past decade, we may note with full justification that it has been rich enough in positive experiences of cooperation. But it remains a fact that the anniversary of the Final Act is being celebrated in a complex and tense international atmosphere. Detente has not been successfully extended to the military sphere. Moreover, the all-European process was seriously interrupted in the late seventies and early eighties as a result of the aggressive course adopted by the United States and NATO. The deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles in West Europe sharply worsens the situation on the continent. The buildup of NATO's military might is aimed at undermining the balance of forces between East and West, which radically contradicts the key demands of the Final Act. The situation is aggravated by the Washington Administration's desire to turn near-earth space into an arena of confrontation and to drag West Europe into the implementation of U.S. plans to prepare "star wars." This step could undermine the very foundations of European security and make our continent the field of a nuclear conflict which U.S. extremist circles might risk unleashing if they believed in the effectiveness of their "space shield."

The attempts of certain NATO circles, primarily the United States and the FRG, to cast doubt on the present political-territorial realities on the Continent and to cancel out the Yalta and Potsdam agreements are also affecting the political climate in Europe. Finally, the Washington administration has declared a "crusade" against socialism, which has aggravated the world situation still further.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries consistently and persistently advocate eliminating the threat looming over the world, continuing the all-European process, and returning international relations to the channel of detente. That is borne out by their new large-scale initiatives and the USSR's constructive stance at the Geneva talks, whose aim is to halt the arms race on earth and prevent its extension into space.

Our country again demonstrated good will by introducing a moratorium in April on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and suspending the implementation of other retaliatory measures on the Continent. The moratorium lasts through November of this year. Our further steps will depend on the U.S. stance.

We are prepared to go further. We urge the governments of the states of Europe, the United States, and Canada to take effective steps to fully purge the European Continent of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. Europe must also be freed of chemical weapons. Here the consolidation of peace and security would be promoted by the creation of nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, north Europe, and other parts of the continent and by the non-increase and reduction of military expenditures.

The socialist states' program provides for a whole complex of specific measures aimed at strengthening European security. The normalization of the political climate in Europe and throughout the world would be assisted by the adoption of undertakings by all nuclear powers to renounce first use of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union has set a graphic example of good will by unilaterally adopting this undertaking.

Exceptional importance attaches to the socialist countries' proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO countries. The undertaking to renounce first use of both nuclear and conventional armaments against each other could be a key provision of the treaty.

The socialist countries are convinced that the European peoples have the strength and the potential to restore stability and security in Europe, to radically reduce the level of military confrontation, and to channel the Continent's development into constructive, mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems. This defines our approach toward the Final Act as a historical document of keen topicality. The path to the act was hard. But the Helsinki forum confirmed Europe's many centuries of wisdom, resting on the commonality of the fundamental interests of the peoples inhabiting it and their ability to find a common language for resolving the fundamental questions of their future.

The broad public movement in defense of peace has become an important new element of the European political landscape. The impressive antimissile demonstrations show the strength, scope, and influence of the movement, which the NATO strategists can no longer discount. The Soviet public, one of the components of whose efforts is the activity of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, makes a substantial contribution to the consolidation of security in Europe.

Despite all the complexity of the international situation, we have no grounds for giving a negative assessment of the results of the past decade and the prospects for the future. In his speech on 21 May this year M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted: "The concept of 'detente' was born in Europe. It is nearly the 10th anniversary of the day when the historical document was signed in Helsinki, summing up, as it were, everything which the peoples put into that great and meaningful word. Much of what was built on this basis has been destroyed by the icy winds from across the ocean. But much has withstood, survived, grown strong roots and is of tangible benefit to the peoples."

Looking back over the decade which has elapsed since the all-European conference in Helsinki, we express the hope and conviction that the joint efforts of the peace-loving forces can and must be used to clear the sky above Europe of the grim clouds of the threat of war, to halt man's slide into the abyss of nuclear annihilation, and to save the most valuable thing in the world -- peace for the present and future generations.

The Soviet Union firmly advocates the resumption of the detente process. Moreover, it believes that detente is not the ultimate goal of policy but only a necessary but transitional stage from a world bowed under the weight of weapons to a reliable and all-embracing system of international security.

VOSS ADDRESSES TOKYO SYMPOSIUM ON NUCLEAR ARMS

LD102059 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo July 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

An international symposium on the theme "The Struggle for the Prevention of Nuclear War, for Complete Banning and Elimination of Nuclear Weapons" opened in Tokyo today. Taking part in the symposium sponsored by the Communist Party of Japan are representatives of 27 communist and workers' parties, including a delegation of the CPSU consisting of member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Soviet of nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Avgust Voss and deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Kovalenko.

Opening the symposium, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan Kenji Miyamoto stressed that this forum is held in the year of the 40th anniversary of the ending of the Second World War and of atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The lessons of the recent past teach us to exert every effort to eradicate fascism and militarism, to ensure that nuclear weapons should never be used again, Kenji Miyamoto said. The prevention of nuclear war and elimination of nuclear weapons, said the chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, have now become the pressing tasks of all communists. In this connection Kenji Miyamoto emphasized special significance of a joint statement on the talks between the delegations of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Japan in December 1984.

The prevention of nuclear war, the banning and elimination of nuclear weapons is the cardinal task of the present, respresentative of the CPSU Avgust Voss said in his speech. The experience of history showed that the world communist movement is the most vigorous and consistent force in the struggle against nuclear danger. In the struggle for peace, against nuclear war the CPSU pools its efforts with actions of other fraternal parties, of all peace forces. Unity and cohesion of the working class, of all working people, of all democrats have become a most important factor in this.

Avgust Voss stressed that it is precisely imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, its aggressive policy that was and remains the chief source of nuclear menace, the main motive force of the nuclear arms race.

In this connection the CPSU representative pointed out that the Soviet Union is invariably pressing and will continue pressing for working out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear arms with a view to complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere. Avgust Voss called the attention of the participants in the symposium to numerous constructive Soviet proposals which constitute a large-scale anti-nuclear platform.

The USSR and other socialist countries proved that their ideal is a world without armaments and without the threat of war, said Manfred Feist, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chief of the International Department of the Central Committee of the SUPG. The GDR declares in support of the Soviet initiatives aimed at curbing nuclear insanity, he said.

Representative of the Communist Party of Great Britain S. Davinson pointed out that ever-wider circles of the public of Western Europe now join in the struggle against the deployment of U.S. nuclear cruise missiles and implementation of the Reagan program of "star wars." The so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" of the United States, said Leo Molenaar, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, is part of Washington's dangerous preparations for nuclear war. It intends to turn Western Europe into a theatre of operations. Harkishan Singh Surjit, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (M), said that special concern is now caused by the fact that the White House wishes to use the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms as a cover for the implementation of its militaristic programs. The international public is well aware that it is precisely Washington that bears complete responsibility for the present troubled situation in the world, he said. The symposium in Tokyo continues.

JAPAN, U.S., EUROPE TRADE TENSION MOUNTS

LD102138 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Economic Affairs Observer Yuriy Krukov commentary]

[Excerpts] Tension continues to mount in the trade and economic relations between Japan, the United States and West Europe. The tension is expressed on the one hand by the stronger demands for the opening of the Japanese market for American and West European goods, and on the other by the threat to create even greater complications on the world market for the export of Japanese products. A few days ago, talking to the Japanese Foreign Minister Abe, Henry Kissinger warned that in case of another economic recession in the United States, the first object of its protectionist measures will be Japan. Henry Kissenger also pointed out the deep-seated, anti-Japanese sentiments among the United States business community.

The cause for these sentiments is still the same. According to a report from Washington by the NHK agency, last May United States deficit in trade with Japan amounted to $4.2 billion. That is the second largest deficit in the entire record of United States trade with Japan. Thus predictions are coming true over the fact that the measures the Japanese Government took last April to liberalize the Japanese market won't yield tangible results. How will the further consessions planned by Japanese Government affect the state of Japanese-American trade?

The date is approaching of the official passing of another package of measues to liberalize the market as promised for the second half of July. But recently the Japanese Government reduced import duties on 1,850 different commodities. These include 190 agricultural items.

Characteristically it is the United States, which is already the main supplier to the Japanese market, that insists on the liberalization of the Japanese imports of agricultural items. History supplies many examples of how the United States views the export of grains and other farm produce as a tool of blackmail and pressure in relations with other states. A liberalization of imports of farm products will thus threaten the Japanese farmers and, what is more, it will lead to a loss of a possibility for Japan to ensure the most important component of independence for any state, which is self-reliance in foodstuffs.

AAPSO SPONSORS DEVELOPING STATES' CONFERENCE

LD052147 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Dar Es Salaam July 5 TASS -- The international conference "Bandung and Modern Times" that has been held here was keynoted by the rallying of the peace-loving forces in the struggle for the removal of the threat of a nuclear war, the curbings of the arms race and the prevention of the militarization of outer space. The forum held on the initiative of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization was attended by representatives of about 30 Asian, African and Latin American countries.

Delegates discussed the tasks connected with the anti-imperialist and anti-war movement, with the struggle against apartheid, racism and Zionism. They criticized the U.S. policy of the escalation of the nuclear arms race and the militarization of outer space and expressed high appreciation of the peaceful foreign policy of the USSR.

A nuclear war is threatening today the whole of mankind, the final communique of the conference says. The U.S. has created all over the world a network of military bases. President Reagan succeeded in making the Congress approve the financing of plans of the preparations for "star wars". However, outer space belongs to mankind in general and it should not be turned into an arena of nuclear confrontation. All the nuclear powers should follow the example of the USSR which has unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, delegates of the conference stressed.

TASS STATEMENT ON CONGRESSIONAL FUNDING OF CBW

LD101349 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 10 Jul 85

["TASS statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS -- The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress recently followed the Senate in adopting the decision to allocate funds for the production of binary chemical weapons. Although the date for the beginning of the production is given as 1987 and the adopted decision is accompanied by some reservations, all this does not change the essence of the matter. The United States has made practical steps towards adding to its military arsenal a new, ever more dangerous kind of barbarous weapons -- the deadly nerve mixture.

According to Washington strategists, the binary weapon production is to become part of an extensive programme of developing advanced weapons, designed to ensure the U.S. a military superiority. Hardly a day passes without Washington discussing and adopting decisions linked to the development and deployment of ever new arms systems: MX and Midgetman intercontinental ballistic missiles, missile-firing submarines, strategic aircraft, strike space systems.

The decisions leading to the binary weapon production were adopted by the United States at a time when talks are continuing at the disarmament conference in Geneva on working out a convention on the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons, which is favoured by an overwhelming majority of states. It is now clear why the United States is so stubbornly trying to lead into an impasse the discussion of this topical problem at the conference.

It is planned to deploy binary weapons chiefly on the territory of U.S. Western European allies. As with the Pershing II and cruise missiles of a long range, which are being deployed in several states of Western Europe, the plans lay bare the perfidious designs of Washington which would like to remain on the sidelines and counts on exposing the territory of its allies to a retaliatory strike. The binary weapons would thus become yet another source of ominous menace in the densely populated countries of Western Europe.

The U.S. plans to start producing binary chemical weapons cannot but arouse serious concern and indignation. The U.S. Government will bear full responsibility for the consequences of this step. It is a direct duty of the peoples to prevent the new crime being prepared against peace and humanity.

The Soviet Union strongly condemns the plans of producing and deploying binary weapons. Consistently standing for a cardinal resolution of the question of the prohibition and destruction of all kinds of chemical weapons, the USSR reiterates its readiness actively to cooperate with all peace-loving states to achieve this goal.

SUMMIT, POSIBLE NORMALIZATION WITH U.S. VIEWED

LD101644 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 9 Jul 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Fundamental questions of international life, questions of war and peace, are again at the focus of the world public's attention.

Studying recent statements by Comrade Gorbachev on these issues, the foreign press and prominent politicians and public figures in the West pay due tribute to the consistent and purposeful efforts of the Soviet State to improve the international atmosphere and to increase trust and cooperation between states and a broad and objective dialogue at all levels. In this connection, special attention is attracted everywhere by the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in November this year. According to widespread opinion, this meeting could provide an important stimulus for the normalization and improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations, and hence for the improvement of the entire international situation.

Is this possible? Yes, it is possible, but what is necessary for this is political goodwill on both sides. What is needed now more than ever is a far-sighted policy based on an understanding of the realities and of those dangers we will inevitably encounter tomorrow if today those who can and must adopt the only correct decisions evade the responsibility they bear. These words are taken from the reply by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to the appeal from the U.S. Union of Concerned Scientists. These words concern the problem of preventing the militarization of space, but I think they could apply to Soviet-U.S. relations as a whole. Einstein's remark that the unshackled energy of the atom has changed everything except our way of thinking is now often recalled in the West. And in fact, in the nuclear age many of the categories of military thinking which were taken as axioms in the prenuclear era have become not only especially dangerous, but also senseless. Many people in the West, including the United States, are beginning to realize that the attainment of military superiority over the other side is an unachievable illusory aim. Security is possible in the nuclear age only for everybody. It is impossible to ensure one's own security at the expense of the interests of others.

Such are the new norms and criteria for political thinking, and this is the premise on which our country proceeds in the implementation of its peaceful foreign policy. The Soviet Union has solemnly adopted a pledge not to be first to use nuclear weapons, and calls upon other nuclear powers to do likewise. It will never be the first to march into space. It firmly defends the inviolability of fundamental Soviet-U.S. accords such as the agreement on limitation of antimissile defense and the SALT-II treaty. I shall say nothing of the broad complex of far-reaching peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries which are dictated by sincere concern for the preservation of peaceful life on earth.

These initiatives are well known. Acceptance of them would save the world from the fear of nuclear castrophe, and they are all based on the principle of equality and identical security. This is the sole principle, the correct and acceptable one in the nuclear age. It should become the norm in relations between all states, and primarily the nuclear ones.

TASS REPORTS ON VESSEY RESIGNATION, REPLACEMENT

LD110141 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2028 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, 11 July (TASS) -- The White House has announced the resignation of General John Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Holding the highest position in the Pentagon military hierarchy for almost 4 years, Vessey was one of the main architects and implementers of "the rearmament of America" program, which is being implemented by the Reagan administration. It is no coincidence that in his letter to Vessey, the head of the Washington administration considered it necessary to stress his efforts to build up the United States military might.

There are no official reports of the causes of Vessey's departure and he resigned without even serving the prescribed 4 years in this post. It has been announced that the new chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is to be Admiral William Crowe, the present commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Indian Ocean and Pacific region.

STOCKMAN'S RESIGNATION, MILITARY SPENDING VIEWED

LD102009 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov:

The resignation of David Stockman, director of the U.S. Government Office of Management and Budget, which takes effect on August 1, vividly attests to differences and bickering within the Washington administration over its economic policies. THE WASHINGTON POST writes in this connection that Stockman leaves behind the largest state debt in American history, which grew two-fold during his stay in office. The budget deficit, which Stockman and Ronald Reagan promised in 1981 to reduce to zero by last year, is approaching 200 billion dollars this year, the paper points out. The cause of the U.S. financial difficulties is obvious -- the burden of the arms race.

Starting the race in 1981, the administration promised that it would invigorate the economy, increase tax revenues and help eliminate the budget deficit. This did not happen. Stockman himself, recently addressing directors of the New York Stock Exchange, stressed that the financial crisis in the United States was rapidly deteriorating, and President Reagan's draft tax reform would not lead to the elimination of the budget deficit. According to Stockman, the expected deficit of 200 billion dollars a year will slow down the growth rates of the gross national product and heighten inflationary trends. It is well known that Stockman sought a reduction of the deficit, including cutting military spending, which caused irritation in the White House.

Stockman will soon go. But the Washington administration has nowhere to go from the mounting problems in the American economy. The state debt has approached 1.8 trillion dollars. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the administration uses up to 70 per cent of private savings to pay off the debt, leaving only thirty per cent for the industry and trade, which is not enough for economic recovery.

To compensate for the deficit and finance the economy, the United States arranged for a flow of capital from abroad with the help of the high bank interest rates and dollar rate. But simultaneously, it became a large debtor paying great sums to foreign investors. Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, warned the administration against playing the dangerous game of roulette. The results of the game are well known.

In the American economy, there is growth only in construction and some spheres of trade and services. Industrial production has been in recession for ten months, while such traditional industries as auto-making, metallurgy and others are experiencing a structural crisis. The excessive dollar rate hit the American industry and agriculture by diminishing the competitiveness of American products. This year, according to estimates, the deficit of the country's trade balance will reach 140 billion dollars.

American experts predict that if the budget deficit is not reduced by 50 billion dollars in fiscal 1986 and by 100 billion dollars in 1987, the U.S. economy will be further destabilized.

The administration seems to agree to cuts of the deficit. But at what price -- by further curtailing social programmes and maintaining at high level military spending which is the chief cause of the deficit. As a result, the United States remains in the vicious circles of acute economic problems.

REAGAN TRIES TO JUSTIFY U.S. POLICY OF TERRORISM

LD101630 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 10 Jul 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful - Mulyukov]

[Text] In recent days, President Reagan unleashed a new crusade against national liberation forces and progress in the guise of the fight against international terrorism. The head of the White House was speaking to members of the American Bar Association. The location was not accidental; Washington is trying to place an international legal foundation beneath its punitive actions against revolutionary movements in various regions of the world.

Reagan attacked a whole series of countries, accusing them of creating a confederation of terrorist states. Which states? He named Cuba, Nicaragua, the DPRK, Libya, and Iran. According to U.S. press reports, Reagan struck Syria off this list at the very last moment. Syria, as you know, played a key role in the release of the U.S. hostages captured by a group of Lebanese Shi'ite Muslims. This evidently forced Reagan not to count Syria among those countries accused by Washington of terrorism, if only in public. However, the U.S. government circle continues as before to revile the independent, anti-imperialist course of the Syrian Arab Republic.

U.S. journalists who heard Reagan's speech called it the toughest, most aggressive speech of his presidency. It was designed to justify a whole series of armed, financial, and sabotage acts of the United States in the framework of the U.S. policy of state terrorism. The world has seen on television how the suburbs of Beirut and Lebanese villages were shelled from the guns of the battleship New Jersey, how the U.S. marines occupied Grenada, and how U.S. mercenaries are killing the inhabitants of Nicaraguan towns and settlements nearly every day.

It is precisely the United States which is the stronghold, arsenal, and banker of terrorist bands waging undeclared wars against Afghanistan and Cambodia, Angola and Botswana, and finally Nicaragua. Washington supplies weapons and military equipment to Afghan, Nicaraguan, and other counterrevolutionaries. Under the direction of U.S. military instructors, bandits learn how to kill and carry out acts of sabotage, and high-ranking U.S. politicians have many times visited the training camps of Afghan and Cambodian counterrevolutionaries.

A few days ago, Secretary of State Shultz visited Khmer reactionaries' camps situated in Thai border areas. Here is yet another fact exposing the open support by the United States for the policy of terrorism. The House of Representatives has approved a draft bill concerning the granting of $5 million in the coming financial year to terrorist groups which are waging, under CIA direction, an undeclared war against Cambodia. Some time ago, the U.S. Senate voted for the allocation in the coming financial year of $15 million to bands of dushmans in Afghanistan. Both chambers of the U.S. Congress approved the expansion of the undeclared war against revolutionary Nicaragua.

In his speech to U.S. lawyers, Reagan called on Western countries to unite to repulse acts of war to which the so-called terrorist states allegedly resort. The United States has on many occasions been on the way to war against sovereign states. It is precisely its policy of state terrorism that demands the rallying of all anti-imperialist forces to decisively rebuff this policy.

SRV PAPER CITED ON SHULTZ FAR EAST VISIT

LD101643 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Hanoi, July 10 TASS -- The provocative voyage of the U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz to one of the bases of Khmer counterrevolutionaries on the territory of Thailand near the Kampuchean border is aimed at further aggravating tension in South-East Asia, a commentary of the newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN stresses.

The content of the talks held by G. Shultz with the Bangkok authorities, his slander against the peaceful policy of the three countries of Indochina and the support for "initiatives" aimed at the solution of the so-clled "Kampuchean problem" have confirmed the intention of Washington to push a number of South-East Asian countries towards confrontation with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Statements of the high-ranking official of the White House also show that the Reagan administration is striving to consolidate its influence in that strategically important part of the world, the newspaper writes.

Thus, the U.S. has drawn no lesson from the defeat in Vietnam and is trying again to restore its lost positions in Indochina, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN underlines. These steps taken by the U.S. Administration are aimed at the aggravation of the political situation in the region. They pose a threat to peace, security and stability there.

U.S. Cambodian Support

LD101457 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, July 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutiy reports:

The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress adopted on Tuesday an amendment to the draft law on the U.S. aid to foreign states, the amendment under which five million dollars will be appropriated in the 1986 fiscal year for terroristic groupings waging an undeclared war aginst the People's Republic of Kampuchea under the guidance of the United States CIA. According to the amendment, the same appropriations are envisaged for the purpose in the 1987 fiscal year. In view of the fact that the Senate has adopted a similar decision, the United States Congress thus officially sanctioned an armed aggression against the Kampuchean people for the first time.

The supreme legislative body of the United States has taken this step contradicting basic norms of international communication despite warnings of many senators and congressmen that armed interference in Kampuchea's affairs can lead to a new direct U.S. intervention in South East Asia. By all indications, American legislators forgot too quickly the grim lessons of history and are prepared to follow obediently in the wake of the policy of state terrorism conducted by the White House. As is known, the Senate of the U.S. Congress had earlier voted also for the appropriation of 15 million dollars for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries in the next fiscal year. Both houses have also approved a considerable widening of the undeclared war against sovereign Nicaragua.

The voting in the House of Representatives on the question of aid to the anti-Kampuchean terrorists took place on the same day when U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz touring Asian countries visited a camp of counterrevolutionaries in Thailand. George Shultz who, according to the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, was welcomed by the counterrevolutionaries as a hero expressed complete support for the aims of the anti-Kampuchean scum and declared that the United States will continue granting considerable financial aid to the enemies of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. As it was already reported, the CIA has "unofficially" granted terrorists many millions of dollars in aid since 1982. Officials of the espionage department visited their camps many times. The Congress's latest decision shows that this backing will now be given officially.

U.S. SAID PREPARING FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE IN PACIFIC

LD091539 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 9 TASS -- TASS news analyst Valentin Vasilets writes:

The Pentagon is preparing for chemical warfare. Such a statement invariably draws cries of indignation from official circles in Washington. Nevertheless it is being backed up by real content. Chemical warfare is regarded at U.S. military-strategic centres as a global war. In any case, such is the character of preparations for it.

As is reported by the Japanese newspaper SHAKAI SHIMPO, the USA is now creating a military-chemical complex in the heart of the Pacific. A big storage for 13,000 chemical bombs is being built on Johnston Atoll (1,100 kilometres to the south-west of the Hawaii Islands). The danger of keeping such chemical stockpiles is so great that the introduction of chemical bombs in the territory of the USA itself is banned categorically. The ban of American "humanists" does not extend, of course, to foreign territories: Chemical bombs were kept on the Japanese island of Okinawa until 1971.

The truthfulness of the SHAKAI SHIMPO report can hardly be questioned. Firstly, it contains sufficiently many trustworthy details. Secondly -- and this is the main thing -- the news concerning Johnston Atoll fits well into the general military policy of the USA, a policy of which a large-scale programme for the equipment of the Pentagon's military machine with chemical weapons is one of major elements. Already at this stage the United States has the world's biggest arsenal of chemical weapons. It is known that over 90 types of such weapons are kept at army depots in the continental part of the USA. Toxic agents are corked up in three million units of munition of various purpose. To this it is planned to add 2 million more aviation bombs, artillery shells and mines. The Pentagon heavily relies on binary weapons consisting of two components which form a toxic substance when combined. Such weapons are now being imposed on the West European allies of the USA.

As might be expected, the chemical rearmament of the American Armed Forces is being accompanied with anti-Soviet rhetoric. The more money is allocated in the USA for these purposes the louder and more shameless is rhetoric concerning the mythical "Soviet menance." While preparing for chemical warfare the United States refuses to discuss the Soviet Union's draft convention on a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons.

Indeed the "chemicalization" of the Armed Forces of the USA is being carried out not in response to any actions by the Soviet Union and jeopardizes not only the Soviet Union's security. It is quite clear that a chemical danger is gathering over the peoples of the vast Pacific Basin in addition to the nuclear danger. It should be underlined that the nuclear danger is far from being a myth and is not a matter of the future only. This is reality, borne out not only by Hiroshima and Nagasaki. American nuclear weapon tests on Pacific atolls have also done great harm to the peoples inhabiting them. At present a chemical threat is also becoming a reality.

JAPANESE ATTITUDE TO SDI PARTICIPATION EXAMINED

PM100850 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul First Edition p 4

[Y. Dalnev article: "Tokyo's Tactics and Washington's 'Defense' Strategy"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration is showing increasing persistence in involving its allies in the implementation of the Washington Administration's plan for creating space weapons. Japan is one of the targets of the U.S. demands.

At the end of March, the Japanese Government received a message from U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger containing an official proposal for Japan to participate in studies on the "star wars" program, which is called "Strategic Defense Inititative" in Washington. The Pentagon obviously thought that by harnessing one of its closest partners to the plans for the militarization of space it would be possible to some extent to facilitate the resolution of the task of creating space strike arms, using for this purpose Japan's great achievements in the sphere of the latest technology and the research and development work being actively conducted in the country, including that of a military nature.

The 60-day period for replying to the aforesaid "invitation" stipulated in the message from the head of the U.S. military department has elapsed. Japanese leaders are saying in this connection that the question is "frozen" at the "study" stage and Tokyo's final line will be determined sometime later, "as information emerges" on the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative." Sometime later. . . But why then is the progressive Japanese public sounding the alarm, why are people in the country talking of the real threat of Japan's direct involvement in the practical efforts of those who are working toward cranking up the arms race to a qualitatively new level that is considerably more dangerous for mankind?

Here too, the problem arises of the correlation of words and deeds in Tokyo's policy, of the Japanese Government's tactical course in connection with the U.S. "Presidential Initiative" and its genuine approach to the plans of the transatlantic strategists, who are pursuing by no means "defensive" goals.

The Japanese leadership leaned toward supporting Washington's adventurist "initiative" back in January of this year during the Japanese-U.S. summit in Los Angeles. In talks with the U.S. President, the Japanese prime minister wasted no time in expressing "understanding" with regard to the "star wars" plans, including the creation of a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements. This position on the part of the head of government caused an outburst of indignation in Japan, where during debates in parliament officials had to work hard to "elucidate" the premier's statement and explain his semantic differentiation between the words "understanding" and "support," references to the shortage of information on the U.S. "initiative," and so forth. And at the same time propaganda theses which cause skeptical smirks even in the United States were circulated concerning "purely defensive" nature of the concept of an unpunished first nuclear strike and the fact that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" pursues the goal of making ICBM's "useless" and is aimed at nothing other than "eliminating nuclear weapons." In the words of Japanese Premier Y. Nakasone, it is a question of an "interesting" and "promising" idea. But if so, it could seemingly be more actively supported, except that it is necessary to "study" it thoroughly and take into account the possible line of the U.S Nato allies, whose reaction to the U.S. plans has by no means been rapturous.

And the "study" phase got fully under way with the involvement of the country's leading specialists. A headquarters for examining various aspects of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" was created in Tokyo, comprising representatives of the Japan Defense Agency, the Foreign Ministry, the Science and Technology Agency, and other official institutions.

A subunit for collating the relevant information was organized at the Japanese Foreign Ministry. The Japanese military departments, according to press reports, also initiated their own "research." In April, a group of Pentagon experts visited Japan at the government's invitation and held a number of conferences to brief the Japanese side on technical aspects of the "star wars" program, focusing attention, needless to say, on the "advantages" of participation in the creation of space strike arms. For their part, Japanese Government representatives constantly alluded to the possibility of joining in the so-called "research studies" being conducted in the United States within the framework of the "Strategic Defense Initiative," although they stressed the importance of a "balanced approach" to this question.

A new step was taken by the Japanese leadership during the latest conference of the leaders of the leading capitalist countries in Bonn. During the talks between Y. Nakasone, the FRG chancellor, and the U.S. President that were pegged to the conference of the "seven," the Japanese prime minister hinted very unambiguously that he was ready to accept Washington's offer and promote the implementation of the "star wars" concept. However, he voiced a number of reservations, which, if taken into account, would, in his opinion, make the idea more acceptable to the NATO states. And the intensity of the criticism in this connection in Japan itself might also be reduced accordingly. What kind of reservations were they?

For instance, at the Bonn talks the Japanese leader associated himself with the thesis that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" studies must not, he said, run counter to the so-called "concept of deterrence" by means of nuclear weapons. But how then is it possible to speak of the "nonnuclear" nature of "star wars," which Tokyo previously propagandized? And how can this "reservation," advanced as a precondition for Japanese participation in U.S. plans, be reconciled with the status of a nonnuclear power declared by the Japanese Government?

This and other similar reservations did not achieve the desired objective: At the Bonn meeting, the "unity" so pleasing to Washington with regard to the "star wars" idea was not achieved. However, the Japanese leadership possibly earned some political capital with the United States. For it was Japan that was one of the initiators of the attempt, albeit unsuccessful, to formulate a "united" NATO platform on this problem -- with regard to approval of the White House's militarist "initiative," naturally.

But those are political dividends. What in practice is Washington obtaining from Tokyo in the cause of implementing its "initiative" now? Although there has not been any official notification of Japan's participation in research on the "star wars" program, the Japanese Foreign Ministry deemed it possible to repeatedly state that the government "has no objection" to private Japanese firms being involved in these studies. Thus it is simply a question of orders.

Moreover, according to press reports, Japanese-U.S. cooperation is taking place on a number of research projects which journalists are directly linking with the "Strategic Defense Initiative." Thus, the U.S. Scientific Research Center at Los Alamos has links with Osaka University in the sphere of laser beam research and obtains the necessary equipment from certain Japanese manufacturing firms. According to information from ASAHI, over the last 2 years this center has been conducting work to create beam weapons whose main element is a magnet unit produced by the Japanese firm Hitachi Magnetics, a subsidiary enterprise of the well known company Hitachi Kinjoku. Representatives of the two countries cooperate in the sphere of research into neutron and laser beams at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory in California. One should also add the notable activation of contacts between Japan and the United States on questions linked with the opening up of space: Quite recently the two countries signed an agreement on Japanese participation in the construction of a U.S. orbital space station, although, according to official Japanese claims, this will formally have nothing to do with the "star wars" developments.

At first glance, the scale of cooperation is not yet so great. But even now there is talk of full-scale Japanese involvement in the implementation of the Pentagon's "Strategic Defense Initiative." In a recent TV interview Lieutenant General J. Abrahamson, the head of the "star wars" program, named the fields in which the United States is seeking cooperation with Japan; computer hardware and software, opticoelectronic equipment and corresponding technology, and laser equipment. And all this, as the U.S. general noted quite unambiguously, will be sought from Japan in connection with research within the framework of the aforesaid "initiative." Moveover, it matters little to the Pentagon whether its orders are satisfied with the direct sanction of the Japanese Government or via private firms. Results are the main thing.

To all appearances, this approach should not meet with objections in Tokyo, since it accords with the tactics of the Japanese leadership itself. Indeed, the Pentagon will be given real help and the government will retain the right, as it were, to remain on the sidelines, stressing that the question of its "final decision" still continues to be "studied." It was obviously no accident that the Japanese prime minister recently stated in parliament that the question of participation in the "star wars" program will not be a subject of official debates and that the government, "even if it participates in the research, does not intend to conclude any new treaties and agreements with the United States."

Indeed, there is no need for new agreements. Those already concluded are sufficent. In November 1983, Japan linked itself with the United States through an agreement on cooperation in the sphere of military technology, "forgetting" for the sake of its "special partner" the principles adopted in Tokyo regulating arms exports abroad. And today this agreement is starting to be given very specific expression; orders have been received from the Pentagon for the latest military technological developments. According to Japanese press reports citing the country's military circles, it is primarily a question of systems which could be used in the "star wars" program. Does not this mark the start of a "new era" in Japanese-U.S. military cooperation, as was stated in C. Weinberger's talks with the head of the Japan Defense Agency?

Thus the alarm of the Japanese and world public at the dangerous evolution of official Tokyo's position in the direction of increasingly clear indulgence of U.S. hegemonist ambitions, which are currently extending to space, is entirely justified.

As is well known, those who pander to attempts by forces hostile to peace to achieve military superiority and step up confrontation, including by means of the militarization of space, also bear their share of the responsibility for the complication of the situation in the world. Meanwhile voices are being heard in Tokyo saying that Japan's participation in the implementation of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" would help it join the ranks of the world's leading powers, including in the military sphere. However, it must be clear that actions in this direction are capable of tangibly damaging the prestige of any country and the dangerous consequences of steps in support of the sinister strategy of war cannot be concealed by any tactics, even the most crafty. The approach to the adventurist "star wars' plans put forward by Washington is a kind of litmus test, -- an indicator of this or that state's attitude to the questions of strengthening peace and international stability and its sincerity in these matters.

PRK, SRV REJECT THAI CALL FOR TALKS

PM101340 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under the general heading "Wrecking Enemy Schemes; Guarding the Cambodian People's Aspirations"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Jul -- The forces of imperialism and reaction are continuing their undeclared war against the PRK. Using for their purposes the Pol Pot supporters and other Khmer reactionaries encamped on Thai territory, they are painstakingly attempting to undermine revolutionary gains in the PRK, the newspaper KAMPUCHEA Notes.

The Republic's Armed Forces servicemen are stopping these criminal actions and reliably defending the country's borders, the newspaper points out. The dry season military victories were of great importance. Cambodian Army servicemen supported by Vietnamese volunteers liquidated all Khmer counterrevolutionary camps, disarmed more than 10,000 bandits, and seized a large quantity of weapons.

The people's revolutionary power, which enjoys the population's full support, is doing everything to strengthen the social system and improve Cambodians' living conditions. No enemy schemes can stop the PRK's successful progress along the road of building the new life. The Cambodian people, under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, are making every effort to accelerate the country's economic development and defend its revolutionary gains. The counterrevolution's plans to destabilize the situation's in Cambodia are not fated to materialize, the newspaper stresses.

Phnom Phen, 9 Jul -- The PRK Foreign Ministry categorically rejects the Thai proposal to hold so-called "indirect talks" between representatives of the Khmer reactionary groupings and Vietnam with a view to resolving the "Cambodian question," a PRK Foreign Ministry statement says. It points out that this proposal by the Thai side represents blatant interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country and the rights of its people to resolve their own affairs themselves.

Hanoi, 9 Jul -- A statement by a SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman published here protests at the Thai proposal on holding talks through intermediaries between the so-called "coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea" and Vietnam. As the statement notes, this proposal has been put forward at a time when the world public is demanding the liquidation of the Pol Pot forces comprising the "coalition" and respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. The Pol Pot supporters are criminals for whom there is no place in Cambodia. They owe their existence to direct aid and support from the forces of international reaction.

Vietnam again states its support for the common position of the three Indochinese states and favorably greets the efforts aimed at developing dialogue in order to reach a political settlement of the problems of Southeast Asia and Cambodia as quickly as possible and to turn this region into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation, the statement points out.

SOVIET-VIETNAMESE ENERGY COOPERATION EXAMINED

PM091429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent B. Vinogradov's "Vietnam Reportage": "Linking the River Banks"]

[Excerpts] Hanoi, Moscow -- Construction of Vietnam's biggest hydroproject with a rated capacity of 2 million kilowatt is proceeding at full speed with Soviet assistance on the Black River in the foothills of the (Chyongshon) mountain range.

"In the future," Tang Van Phuc, SRV deputy minister of power, told me, "the hydroelectric power station will supply vast regions of Vietnam with electricity; make the Da river navigable for hundreds of kilometers upstream; open up prospects for the development of industry and mining; facilitate the irrigation of hundreds of thousands of hectares of land; and protect major economic regions on the lower reaches of the Red River, inhabited by some 10 million people, against floods. With the commissioning of this power station, which will be one of the biggest in Southeast Asia, electricity generation in the republic will double." My interlocutor noted that the country's existing power stations are incapable of satisfying the needs of the expanding economy. People who have visited Vietnam know what a great shortage of electricity there is in the country, especially when the elements are raging, and how carefully every kilowatt has to be used. For this reason the construction of major power stations and the expansion of the fuel base is viewed as a paramount task in the decisions of the fifth Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Congress. And, as the Vietnamese newspapers note, the Soviet Union is providing the country with invaluable assistance in this work.

Even now, stations built with USSR technical assistance provide the bulk of Vietnam's energy. The first two power sets of the Pha Lai thermal power station alone produce more electricity annually than the Ninh Binh thermal power station, which was formerly considered as one of the country's biggest. When the next two power sets of the Pha Lai station go into operation, its capacity will exceed 600,000 kilowatts. In the south, in Dong Nai province, the (Chian) hydroelectric power station is under construction, also with the assistance of Soviet specialists. An important sphere of cooperation between our countries is the development of the Vietnamese power industry's fuel base. Now around 90 percent of the coal which serves as fuel for the Uong Bi, Pha Lai, and other thermal power stations is produced at open cut and other mines built with Soviet assistance. Thousands of young men and women from Vietnam have obtained engineering qualifications at Soviet VUZes, and many young workers have been trained with the help of Soviet specialists working in Vietnam.

Another Soviet-Vietnamese friendship project must be mentioned here. Vietsovpetro, a joint enterprise for oil and gas exploration and extraction on the continental shelf of southern Vietnam, is operating on the territory of Vung Tau Port. It was established under an intergovernmental agreement dated 1980. There is no need to say much about its importance for Vietnam's economy. It is obvious that the discovery and development of the country's own sources of valuable fuel will help it end the economic backwardness which is the legacy of many years of war sooner and to implement its industrialization plans.

It would be difficult to list the projects where Soviet and Vietnamese friends are now working side by side. Our cooperation is expanding with every passing year and becoming more multifaceted. The coordination of Soviet and Vietnamese national economic plans enables us to see prospects for our cooperation more clearly. The main guidelines are laid down in the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between our countries signed in Hanoi in October 1983.

STATEMENT ON HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

PM100947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report "On the visit to the USSR by P. Varkonyi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian Foreign Minister" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] P. Varkonyi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian foreign minister, was in the USSR 7-8 July 1985 on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding, took place between E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and P. Varkonyi. The sides exchanged information on the progress of building and improving developed socialism in their countries, on the widespread preparation that has been launched in the USSR for the 27th CPSU Congress, and on the work being performed in Hungary to implement the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress. There was a discussion of questions of the consolidation and development of bilateral relations and several topical questions of the international situation.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the high level of Soviet-Hungarian relations based on the unshakeable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on the two countries' common goals and interests, on the time-tested alliance of the CPSU and the MSZMP, and on their political and idelological unity. Bilateral ties in all fields are developing fruitfully and dynamically in full accordance with the 7 September 1967 treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid, and in the spirit of the accords reached during the Soviet-Hungarian summit meetings. New opportunities for intensifying economic collaboration have been created by the long-term program, signed in April 1985, for developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the USSR and Hungary up to the year 2000.

The USSR and Hungary are fully and unswervingly determined to do everything to strengthen the unity, cohesion, and cooperation of the socialist community of states, which is exerting ever increasing influence on the entire course of world development. The sides voiced the common opinion that further intensification of relations between the fraternal countries in the political, economic, ideological, defense, and other fields, and the improvement and enhanced efficiency of their collaboration within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA accord with the vital interests of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples and serve the cause of preserving and strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world. In this connection emphasis was placed on the historical importance of the April 1985 meeting between the Warsaw Pact countries' top party and state figures at which the protocol on extending the pact was signed.

The exchange of opinions reaffirmed the two sides' total agreement in assessing the present world situation and on key international issues. The two sides voiced their immutable desire to continue to coordinate their foreign policy activity in the interests of resolving the main task of our time -- eliminating the threat of nuclear war and fundamentally normalizing the world political climate. Those taking part in the talks voiced serious concern at the present tension in the international situation, tension which has been caused by the activation of the forces of reaction and imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, which are steering a course toward achieving military-strategic superiority, gross interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries and peoples, and the exacerbation of confrontation in all areas.

Particularly dangerous are the United States' plans to turn space into an arena of military rivalry and attempts to draw its allies into work to create space strike weapons. In Western Europe the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missile weapons is continuing, and revanchist circles, which are trying to cast doubt on the results of World War II and postwar development, have been activated.

The firm conviction was voiced that for all the complexity of the present international situation, real opportunities exist for curbing the forces of militarism, effecting a drastic breakthrough in the course of events, and restoring the detente process. The reliable path to this end lies in the establishment of relations based on the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and honest and constructive dialogue. The Hungarian side expressed satisfaction in connection with the accord reached on a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting and the hope that this meeting will promote the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations and the overall world situation.

In the two sides' opinion, of tremendous importance to weakening and ultimately eliminating the threat of war would be the achievement, while strictly observing the principle of parity and identical security, of positive results at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on the package of questions concerning space and nuclear weapons -- strategic and medium-range weapons that should be examined and resolved in interconnection. The USSR has confirmed its readiness to achieve mutually acceptable accords by specific peace initiatives that have met with a positive response in the world. Hungary wholly supports the USSR's constructive proposals and the efforts it is undertaking in the interests of the Geneva talks' success.

The USSR and Hungary will continue to promote continuation of the all-European process and consistently seek to reduce the level of military confrontation on the continent and seek to free it completely of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. The consolidation of peace and security in Europe would be promoted by a constructive reply from the NATO countries to the Warsaw Pact states' proposals to free Europe of chemical weapons and to undertake a reciprocal nonincrease and reduction in military spending. The sides expressed themselves in favor of overcoming the deadlock and achieving positive progress at the Vienna talks.

The importance was stressed of beginning talks in earnest as soon as possible at the Stockholm conference and of adopting there specific and mutually acceptable decisions on important confidence-building measures in the political and military fields. The conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace would have great positive impact in Europe and the whole world.

The USSR and Hungary actively advocate the fitting celebration of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act.

The sides deem it useful to establish mutually advantageous relations between CEMA and the EEC in economic affairs and to establish contacts and cooperation on specific international problems.

The USSR and Hungary attach great importance to the forthcoming all-European cultural forum in Budapest and will make the necessary efforts for it to be held successfully.

In examining the situation in various parts of the world, the sides expressed themselves in favor of eliminating existing crises and areas of tension in the world through peaceful negotiations without interference in states' internal affairs. That applies primarily to the Near East, southern Africa, Central America, and the Caribbean, especially Nicaragua.

The solidarity of the USSR and Hungary with the peoples' just struggle against the policy of imperialist diktat and for their freedom and independence and inalienable right to choose their path of development independently was confirmed.

The sides expressed the certainty that the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the UN and celebration of the International Peace Year will help to enhance the prestige and role of the UN and develop international cooperation.

E.A. Shevardnadze and P. Varkonyi noted the usefulness of the talks that had been held and expressed themselves in favor of actively continuing the practice of regular meetings and consultations on questions of bilateral relations and international problems of mutual interest.

On behalf of the Hungarian Government, P. Varkonyi invited E.A. Shevardnadze to pay an official friendly visit to Hungary. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

DETENTE ANSWER TO WEST EUROPEAN PROBLEMS, NOT SDI

LD110723 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS -- When they took their missile decision in 1979 and began carrying it out in 1983, the United States and NATO hoped it would help them gain an advantage over the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty as a whole, Gennadiy Vorontsov said in PRAVDA today. West European states' consent to the American missile deployments was explained, of course, not only by their bowing to Washington's pressure but also by their class interest in mounting "effective opposition" to socialist countries and the hope that the ill-famed American "nuclear guarantees" would be strengthened.

But it became clear very soon that the plans were out of correspondence with reality. The counter-measures taken by the USSR to offset NATO's missile decision have effectively shown the hopes to achieve military superiority to be illusory. The calculations of some West European politicians that the American "nuclear umbrella" would be thickened up have also proved built on sand as the Pentagon's strategy has taken into account first of all the selfish interests of American imperialist wishing to protect U.S. territory against nuclear conflagration as securely as possible, while confining the latter to Europe.

U.S. and NATO officials have made quite an effort to create the impression of increased strategic unity within the North Atlantic alliance, Vorontsov said. But even such a committed Atlanticist as former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has conceded that for the most part, West Europeans are treating the American missiles being installed as a host would treat an undesired guest.

The United States is now actually on course to making a perceptible change in one of the main postulates of NATO strategy, that of the "indivisibility" of the bloc's defenses, which equates an attack on European allies to an attack on the United States. But in fact, NATO's "nuclear defense" system appears to tend to "rupture" as it is not concealed in the United States that it would like to limit the conflict to the Old World. And these sentiments have become still more distinct now, in the 1980s, under the incumbent U.S. Administration.

Even the more obedient partners of the United States have repeatedly voiced doubt about the expediency of some or other American initiatives in the arms race.

The United States' attempts to fill outer space with weapons and commit its allies to the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) have evoked a particularly resounding controversy of late. The West Europeans' reaction to the American "star wars" plans has been far from uniform. While NATO's aggressive and militarist quarters have supported these plans, the broad popular masses have been outspokenly against them. The "star wars" program has been censured in a resolution of the 14th congress of the Union of Socialist Parties of the EEC member states last April, attended by the heads of government of a number of West European countries, the PRAVDA article said further.

Having encountered resistance, Washington has, for an umpteenth time, had recourse to the tactics of persuasion, pressure and coercion. U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has persistently urged the NATO allies to share in SDI research.

The persistence, bordering on arrogant pressure, as well as the numerous visits, talks, conferences and symposiums arranged by Washington to sell the "star wars" concept have all been geared to making the allies support the United States.

But there is growing concern in West European countries, both in the public circles at large and in many government offices, about Washngton stubbornly carrying on its militarist policy which could put Western Europe to nuclear death. It is only natural that this policy has run up against increasingly stiff resistance.

Broad public circles on both sides of the Atlantic are pressing ever more vigorously for a resumption of the process of detente, which was launched ten years ago at the Helsinki Conference and which is a real way of ensuring peace and security, Vorontsov said.

KOHL MAKES CONTRADICTORY REMARKS ON SDI, NATO

PM101330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Finding Something To Boast About"]

[Text] Brussels, 9 Jul -- FRG Chancellor H. Kohl has used the 30th anniversary of West Germany's entry into the aggressive NATO military-political bloc to come out once again in support of the U.S. plans for the militarization of space. In an article devoted to this date featured in NATO REVIEW, a journal published by NATO headquarters, he argues for the continuing implementation of the "star wars" program developed by the U.S. Administration, claiming contrary to logic that it is "defensive" and even... entirely compatible with the ABM treaty between the USSR and the United States. The chancellor also boasts that the FRG has played and continues to play the main role after the United States in the deployment of the U.S. first-strike Pershing-2 nuclear missile weapons and cruise missiles.

The article stresses that the Bundeswehr is the cornerstone of the West's military might in central Europe. "The FRG's contribution," H. Kohl writes, "is of immense immportance for NATO. The FRG has doubled bloc forces in Europe." He points out that West German Armed Forces today comprise one-half of NATO ground forces in central Europe, one-third of the bloc's air forces, 70 percent of its naval forces in the Baltic, and all of the NATO naval aviation in that region. The FRG Government, the article notes, will continue to promote the buildup of NATO's arsenals of "conventional" arms. West Germany has borne the brunt of the expenditure on the program to expand and modernize the bloc's military infrastructure and a significant amount of the expenditure to maintain the AWACS airborne radar aircraft which conduct reconnaissance in the socialist countries' border zones. The chancellor also stresses that no other Western country bears such great costs as the FRG for holding NATO military maneuvers on its territory.

The chancellor stated Bonn's desire to "improve East-West relations" and the FRG's interest in the success of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva. But, he immediately contradicts himself when he argues for a virtual rejection of the previously defined goals of the Geneva talks and for the "legitimization" of the U.S. plans for the militarization of space, in which, as is clear from the article, the FRG intends to participate.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE MEANS CLOSER NATO TIES

LD100924 Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS -- Commenting in PRAVDA on the Spanish Council of Ministers' re-shuffle, the paper's Madrid correspondent Vladimir Chernyshev said the unanimous opinion of news analysts is that it has pursued two aims.

They explain the shake-up by the desire of Council Chairman Alfonso Guerra Gonzalez, on the one hand, to "form a ministerial team" better suited to the "new stage" that has been usherd in by the country's entry into the Common Market and, on the other, to carry out a series of measures to raise the socialist government's prestige ahead of parliamentary elections next year.

Foreign Minister Fernando Moran Lopez' resignation is explained in political circles, among other reasons, by the desire of pro-NATO quarters to tie Spain to the North Atlantic Treaty still more closely, including its entry in the latter's military wing.

Moran, who had been outspokenly against membership of NATO even before taking over the foreign ministry, voiced repeated objections to the atlanticists' policy, which is detrimental to the national interests of Spain, also when in office. Commenting on his departure, THE OBSERVER summed it up as effectively meaning that the council chairman was bent on keeping Spain in NATO. The British paper said that in advance of the forthcoming national referendum on Spain's membership of NATO the government was going to launch a propaganda campaign among the Spanish people to convince them it was vital for the country to be in the North Atlantic bloc.

It is not ruled out that the decision on the resignation of Finance, Economics and Commerce Minister Miguel Boyer, who had aroused wide-spread public discontent by his moves to make the people "tighten their belts", was taken to "sugar the pill". The government's economic policy under his guidance had been drawing sharp protests.

Whatever the specific reasons were, the move to re-shuffle the government was of a purely political nature. It was obviously prompted. PRAVDA said, by "considerations attesting to the present socialist government's increasingly manifest orientation of NATO, first of all at the United States. Clearly, this policy marks a depature by the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party from its election campaign promises."

POTENTIAL FOR GREATER SOVIET-FRENCH TIES INCREASING

LD102207 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1247 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jul (TASS) -- The final conversation of the Soviet-French section and the section of the USSR Parliamentary Group on questions of peace and disarmament with a delegation of the Franco-Soviet Friendship Group of the French National Assembly took place today.

In the course of exchanges of views on topical problems of the international policy, the sides noted several areas of identical views and in particular the striving of both sides to do everything possible to ensure peace and security, and the limitation of arms race. They have spoken decisively against the plans to bring arms race to space, for the early achievement of an agreement preventing the militarization of outer space.

It has been noted that the relations between the Soviet Union and France are stable at present and have good prospects. The sides have expressed a hope that the forthcoming Soviet-French summit would have a beneficial influence on their development. It has been stressed that in the current tense international situation the further deepening and strengthening of ties between the two countries in all spheres is of particular importance.

The parliamentaries have noted that there still exist considerable reserves for the broadening of trade and economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations between the USSR and France and spoke for their further development and deepening.

RESULTS OF ITALIAN-SOVIET TRADE TALKS OUTLINED

AU100944 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, July 10 -- Italy's endemic trade deficit with the Soviet Union appears to be thinning down, according to members of the Italian-Soviet Joint Economic Commission.

Trading in 1984 landed Italy in the red by 4,311 billion lire, the equivalent of about 2.15 billion dollars. But trade negotiators from Italy and the Soviet Union, meeting in Rome for the commission's fourteenth session noted that the deficit has shrunk by about one-third since the start of 1985.

Italian Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria and Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Komarov agreed Tuesday that the large number of contracts on the board, mainly involving small and medium - sized Italian industries, will amount to close to three billion dollars, with implementation expected to come in stages between 1985 and 1987.

Capri's mediation apparently broke the deadlock in negotiations between Iri's Finsider and the Soviet Union for a colossal deal worth about 26,000 billion lire for the contructing of pipe-manufacturing complex in Volgograd.

Capria's role in the deal dealt with the interest rate to apply to Italian credits. Now, it appears that the two sides have agreed to keep the rate somewhere between the 7.85 percent level sought by the Soviet Union and the 10.20 percent level which the European community is asking for European Currency Unit (ECU) credits.

Komarov conferred Tuesday in Rome with Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and Industry Minister Renato Altissimo, to whom he offered electrical energy supplies on terms deemed "particularly interesting" by the Rome Government official.

In exchange, the Soviet offered to buy components for power centrals. The details of the operation will be studied in detail by a special work committee.

Komarov gave Andreotti assurances that the Soviet Union will live up to its pledge of cutting Italy's trade deficit in half before the end of 1986.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS OPENING OF GREEK EXHIBITION

PM091405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Masterpieces from Greece"]

[Excerpts] An exhibition which has opened in Moscow at the A.S. Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts is devoted to the Athens Acropolis.

"The memorial complex which we are trying to rescue on the Acropolis belongs not just to Greece but to all mankind," M. Merkouri, Greek minister of culture and science, said at the opening of the exhibition. "We hope that the present exhibiton will serve to further strengthen the cultural links between our countries."

P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR culture minister, and also I. Grigoriadhis, Greek ambassador to the USSR, attended the opening.

The same day there was a press conference at the USSR Culture Ministry in which M. Merkouri took part.

PUBLIC COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT SUPPORTING ANTONOV

LD101522 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Rome July 10 TASS --TASS correspondent Viktor Solomin reports:

The public committee in defence of Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov formed in Italy issued a document here. It says, specifically, that Sergei Antonov has become a victim of the campaign conducted at both national and internaional level, the campaign aimed at proving the existence of the so-called "Bulgarian connection," at causing distrust and hatred between the Italian people and the international Catholic society, on the one hand, and the Bulgarian people and socialist countries on the other. The committee includes Italian scientists, lawyers, teachers, politicians.

There are many puzzling facts in the papal assassination conspiracy trial, the document says. Accusations against Sergei Antonov are based on the statements of Turkish terrorist Ali Agca who is connected with Turkish political movements of the extreme right-wing and who has already been sentenced to death for bloody crimes committed in Turkey and to life imprisonment for the papal assassination attempt. "Terrorist Agca had an opportunity to start talking about the 'bulgarian connection' and to accuse Sergei Antonov at the trial where he was sentenced for life. But he did that only several months later."

"To demand justice for Antonov," the document says, "means also to demand the establishment of complete justice in the entire case" of the papal assassination plot. This "also means to wage the struggle for peace, for the relaxation of international tension and solidarity among people."

SOVIET COMMITTEE SENDS MESSAGE TO ANTONOV

LD100922 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS -- Sergey Antonov who is kept in custody in Italy without any grounds on charges of complicity in a plot aimed to murder the pope of Rome will be 37 tomorrow, on July 11. The Soviet National Committee in Defense of Antonov has sent a congratulatory message to him which says, in part:

"It is your third birthday that you are observing in captivity, courageously enduring the hardships that have fallen to your lot. You are a victim of the plot organized for dirty political purposes. Soviet people closely follow your selfless struggle for the sake of justice against malicious slander. You are not alone in your struggle, for the movement in defense of your honest name has acquired truly worldwide proportions, and we are sure that justice will win, your innocence will be officially recognized and true organizers of the criminal machinations against your motherland and other socialist countries will be revealed.

"On behalf of all the Soviet people we wish you health and fortitude, and, which is most important, we wish you to observe your next birthday at home with your family and friends".

IZVESTIYA VIEWS CURRENT SITUATION IN SUDAN

PM101403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Kapralov article: "New Reckoning of Time"; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] "Please tell us about the events in Sudan, where a new government has taken power." -- A. Bochkovskiy, Moscow.

It has been 3 months since the Numayri dictatorship was overthrown in Sudan. During the 16-year rule of the former president of Sudan, numerous problems merely piled up in the country, were not resolved, and finally swallowed up the rotten regime like a quagmire.

Sudan, the largest state in Africa and the Arab world in terms of area (2.5 million square kilometers with a population of 22 million people), is spoken of as a country of unrealized potential. Cotton, corn, sesame, sorghum, tobacco, tea, rice, mangoes, and citrus fruits grow there. In recent years, however, production of cotton -- the chief source of foreign currency receipts -- has fallen. Although tens of millions of hectares are suitable for agriculture, just 8 percent of the fertile land was cultivated, and shortages of the most essential foodstuffs were being felt increasingly acutely. Some 4 million Sudanese were starving, and donkeys were starting to be slaughtered in villages, while 400 privileged families were living in the lap of luxury. The former president himself transferred huge sums of stolen money to his account in a Swiss bank.

The antipopular policy was creating growing discontent. However, any manifestations of "dissidence" were brutally crushed. Prominent representatives of the intelligentsia and even of Sudan's business circles were sent to jail. In response to a railroad workers' strike in 1981 a decree was issued which stated: "Anyone who organizes or encourages a strike or work stoppage is sentenced to death or life imprisonment."

Not relying just on his own bayonets, Numayri concluded a joint defense treaty with As-Sadat and relied on the assistance of Egyptian soldiers. Having approved the Camp David compact, he began increasingly drawing Sudan into the orbit of American policy. American military deliveries increased, and Khartoum paid for them by participating in provocative maneuvers of the American "Rapid Deployment Force." To please the transatlantic bosses, a vociferous anti-Libyan campaign was mounted in Sudan. Khartoum bluntly made it clear that Sudan was even prepared to start a "preventive war" against Libya with U.S. support.

All this was a heavy burden on the country's budget and increased its economic difficulties. On the recommendation of the IMF, where the United States is in charge, the authorities hiked the prices of fuel and foodstuffs, including bread. That was the last straw that made the people's patience run over. Mass protest demonstrations began in the capital and developed into a general strike. Numayri, who was in the United States, interrupted his visit and set off urgently for Khartoum. The telegram announcing his overthrow was received on board the aircraft as it was approaching Cairo, the Egyptian capital.

After defense Minister General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab announced the government's overthrow over the radio, hundreds of thousands of people thronged Khartoum's streets. They wept, embraced, danced, tore to shreds posters depicting the hated dictator, and tore holes in banknotes where his face was printed. The demonstrators chanted: "Down with the United States!" "Down with Numayri!"

The transitional Military Council headed by Colonel General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab assumed power in the country. A transitional government endowed with executive functions and subordinate to the Transitional Military Council was created to prepare for a general election and to establish a civilian form of rule. Sudan's new leadership named as the priority tasks the liquidation of the former regime's structures and all the consequences of its activity, the laying of the foundations of democratic life, and the strengthening of the country's independence.

Certain steps have already been taken in this direction. Thousands of prisoners have been released from the jails. All political parties and organizations have emerged from underground. The decree that flouted the principles of autonomy for southern Sudan has been rescinded. However, the situation is still far from simple.

An emergency situation continues to hold sway in the country. Rallies, demonstrations, and strikes are banned, and old laws are still in effect. Specific measures have still not been drawn up to get the country out of the very grave economic crisis.

Representatives of a number of Sudanese political parties and trade union associations believe that, despite the objective difficulties that exist, the promises proclaimed in the initial period after Numayri's overthrow are being fulfilled too slowly.

In reply to a question put by the correspondent of the French newspaper L'HUMANITE -- "What is the chief danger?" -- Muhammad Ibrahim Niqud, general secretary of the Sudanese Communist Party Central Committee, said: "The chief danger... stems from the Muslim Brotherhood, which is a fascist organization, from Numayri's people, and from the 45,000 employees of the disbanded security organs, of whom only 3,000 have been arrested. All these forces are the object of CIA manipulations. Sudan had become the CIA's regional center for Central and East Africa."

One of the problems that the new leadership has to resolve is the problem of southern Sudan. This is a vast region with an area of 650,000 square kilometers. Its inhabitants mostly profess Christianity and local creeds. The first civil war, which took place there from 1955 through 1972, ended with the signing of agreements in Addis Ababa that granted internal autonomy to the southerners. However, the former Sudanese leadership's violation of those agreements and its attempts to introduce the Shari'a in the south led to a new flareup of the conflict in 1983. Every day of the war cost Khartoum $1 million.

The situation in that part of the country has once again been sharply exacerbated recently. There have been renewed armed clashes between rebels and Sudanese troops. Accusing the military administration in Khartoum of continuing the former regime's policy, Colonel John Garang, leader of the Sudanese Popular Liberation Front, categorically refused to enter into negotiations with the new authorities.

As regards the foreign policy course, steps have been taken to normalize relations with Ethiopia and Libya. Not so long ago Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah visited a number of Near East and Persian Gulf countries.

It is being emphasized in Sudan today that there must be no return to a one-sided -- pro-Western and chiefly pro-American -- orientation. It is in the republic's national interests to develop ties with all countries, including the Soviet Union, and to pursue a policy of nonalignment.

...Shortly before his overthrow the former Sudanese president ordered from Switzerland 3,000 gold watches bearing his portrait and presented them to Sudanese army officers. Today no one wears these watches. Numayri's watches have stopped. The Republic of Sudan has begun a new reckoning of time.

SOVIET ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS EGYPT

For Cairo reportage on the visit of the Soviet economic delegation led by the chairman of the state bank to Egypt and the talks with Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, Egyptian minister of economy and foreign trade, see the Egypt section of the 5 July Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

US. TO USE EASTER ISLAND AS 'SHUTTLE' BASE

LD100352 Moscow TASS in English 0644 GMT 10 Jul 85

["The Fruits of Collusion" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS -- The Chilean military junta has taken a decision to provide Eastern Island belonging to Chile for a U.S. Air Force base, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes today. The Pentagon is planning to set up an airfield on the island for the landing of U.S. space shuttles which can be employed for the conduct of combat operations in the near-earth space. This has been stated by Particio Carvajal Prado, Chilean minister of national defense.

Eastern Island which has a population of two thousand and which is situated in the Pacific Ocean at a distance of four thousand kilometres away from the Chilean coast, has long been attracting the attention of scientists. On the island, there are remarkable stone heads which are one of the world's mysteries which have not yet been unravelled by science. Many archeological expeditions visited the wonderful island with the only aim -- to establish the nature of the emergence of huge stone idols on the island. But who else, apart from the archeologists and toursits, can be magnetically attracted to the small Easter Island?

By farming the unique island out to the U.S. military, Pinochet seeks once again to prove his fidelity to the USA. In this connection the newspaper PRENSA LIBRE writes about the existence of an obvious connection between the Reagan government and the Pinochet regime. The newspaper is of the opinion that in exchange for the deal the USA has probably promised political support to the regime as well as the payment of part of its external debt.

The collusion between the fascist junta of Pinochet and the Washington Administration has given rise to a storm of indignation in Chile. Despite the toughest censorship and repressions, many political and public figures of the country, Chilean peace campaigners as well as the population of Easter Island itself have protested against the conversion of the island into a U.S. military base. To them it is obvious that the setting up of an Air Forces base will turn the island into a U.S. colonial enclave. Invaluable monuments of the Polynesians' extinct culture' which are now kept in that natural open-air museum, will be destroyed and the island's econlogy will be disrupted during the construction of such a base.

SOVIET COMMITTEE PROTESTS MEXICAN KIDNAPPING

PM091524 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Defense of the Fighter"]

[Text] The Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Latin American People has issued a statement emphasizing that Soviet people share the indignation of Mexico's progressive and democratic public in connection with the kidnapping of Arnaldo Martinez Verdugo, member of the United Socialist Party of Mexico Central Committee Political Commission, by a terrorist group.

Soviet people condemn the action by the terrorists, which accords with the interests of reaction and imperialism.

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES MILITARY OFFICERS IN MINSK

LD101718 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Minsk today.

He was seen off at the airport by members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Geydar Aliyev, Vitaly Vorotnikov, Viktor Grishin, Andrey Gromyko, Yegor Ligachev, Nikolay Ryzhkov, Mikhail Solomentsev, Nikolay Tikhonov, Viktor Chebrikov, Eduard Shevardnadze and other comrades.

Mikhail Gorbachev was welcomed at the Minsk Airport by Nikolay Slyunkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, Ivan Polyakov, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Belorussia, and Vladimir Brovikov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Belorussia.

A training assembly of high-ranking commanding officers was held in the Belorussian Military District the other day. General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, at a meeting with them today, made a speech.

The meeting was attended by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Defence Minister of the USSR Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Lev Zaykov.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE CRITICIZES WORK OF LOCAL GORKOM

PM101052 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 85 First Edition pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee examined the question "on the work of Kharkov Ukrainian Communist Party Gorkom to mobilize labor collectives to fulfill the 1985 plan and socialist pledges to work not less than 2 days using saved material resources."

The resolution notes that this year Kharkov Ukrainian Communist Party Gorkom and the city's party, soviet, and economic organs have somewhat stepped up organizational and political work to mobilize labor collectives to fulfill plan targets and adopted socialist pledges. In industry the lag allowed to occur at the start of the year has been overcome, work efficiency has improved, and the entire increase in output has been obtained through increased labor productivity. Prime cost has been reduced by an additional 0.7 percent over and above the plan. The city's enterprises worked using saved resources on the all-Union Communist Subbotnik devoted to the 40th anniversary of victory.

At the same time it was noted that Kharkov Party Gorkom has not ensured in the work of all party, soviet, and economic organs a resolute turn toward intensifying production and improving its efficiency, as required by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum.

The gorkom's activity lacks specificity, professionalism, and self-criticism in assessing the state of affairs. The plans and programs that are formulated are inadequately backed up by organizational work. Industry in the city, one of the country's major industrial centers with powerful scientific and production potential and skilled cadres of workers, specialists, and scientists, is developing at low rates.

Party committees and primary party organizations tolerate the practice of establishing understated targets for production and labor productivity in annual plans. The overfulfillment of these plans creates the semblance of prosperity and active work, while 5-year plan targets are not fulfilled. The numerous instances of amendments to the plan are not suppressed.

The party gorkom has still not ensured efficient and stable work by all enterprises and organizations. In the first 4 months of 1985 1 in 3 enterprises failed to cope with contractual commitments for deliveries of output, and many enterprises failed to fulfill the targets for the reduction of prime cost and permitted the overexpenditure of resources. In the city's industry the plans for the introduction of new equipment are regularly not fulfilled and the effectivenes of scientific and technical developments is decreased. A number of articles produced by Kharkov enterprises require modernization or should be removed from production. The poor quality of bicycles, motorcycle motors, combined radio receivers and tape recorders, and footwear cause many complaints.

Often only superficial reserves are used in the saving of material, fuel, and energy resources and many savings targets and pledges are fulfilled via overstated expenditure norms. The coefficient of utilization of rolled ferrous metals has not grown for a number of years. Full use is not made of the potential of the economic experiment and financial autonomy is being introduced only slowly. Job certification and rationalization is poorly geared to the resolution of these tasks.

Certain party organizations do not have a profound grasp of the essence of the processes taking place in the economy and are poorly stepping up the responsibility of communist leaders for technical progress, production efficiency, and savings of material, fuel, and energy resources. The hearing of leaders' reports on these questions in party organizations and labor collectives is often a mere formality and has no serious influence on improving the state of affairs.

Losses of worktime as a result of downtime, absenteeism, and absences with the administration's permission, for reasons of sickness or because of industrial injury, are decreasing only slowly in the city.

In the adopted resolution, the CPSU Central Committee demanded that the Kharkov Ukrainian Communist Party Gorkom raise the standard of organizational and political work in leading the economy and focus the efforts of party raykoms, primary party organizations, soviet and economic organs, and trade union and Komsomol organizations on eradicating shortcomings. This year's plan targets and contractual commitments must be unconditionally fulfilled by each enterprise, construction project, and organization in the transportation and services spheres. Any attempts to reduce plans must be resolutely opposed.

The strict fulfillment of the directives given at the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, increasing economic growth rates, and improving the utilization of the existing scientific and production potential must be considered a most important task of the city party organization. Paramount attention must be devoted to shaping intensive and balanced plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan and establishing high targets for labor productivity growth, output quality, and other efficiency indicators.

The gorkom, party raykoms, and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations must more widely launch socialist competition to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress. They must strive to ensure that the fulfillment of the pledges made to work for not less than 2 days using economized resources in 1985 is a matter of honor for every collective and every worker.

The efforts of all competition participants and the initiative of inventors and rationalizers must be geared to achieving this goal, and competition on the basis of personal creative plans and personal economy accounts and the collaboration of scientists, engineers, technicians, and workers must be supported and developed in every possible way. Publicity and objectivity must be ensured in assessments of competition participants' achievements and better use must be made of moral and material incentive measures.

The CPSU Central Committee instructed the party gorkom and raykoms and primary party organizations to base organizational work in the labor collectives of enterprises and scientific research and project design organizations on the practical resolution of the tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress, reaching the most advanced positions in labor productivity, and ensuring the highest technical standard and quality of the machines, instruments, equipment, and consumer goods that are produced. The creation of new types of equipment, the introduction of resource-saving techniques, and the mechanization and automation of manual operations and labor-intensive processes must be placed under special control.

Party committees and primary party organizations were instructed to step up monitoring of the rational use of material resources, the formulation and introduction of scientifically validated norms for their utilization, and the fulfillment of established targets for saving fuel and raw and other materials. The economic thinking of cadres must be persistently restructured and they must be educated in a spirit of a careful attitude to the people's property. The culprits in cases of waste and mismanagement must be strictly brought to account. The storage of valuable materials must be improved and secondary resources and above-normative stocks of materials and equipment must be brought more extensively into economic circulation. Financial automomy must be more actively introduced, encompassing all components of enterprises and associations, and accounting and reporting must be improved.

The party gorkom and raykoms must steadily pursue the line of stepping up the demands made on leading cadres and increasing the vanguard role of Communists and their responsibility for their assigned area. All means of ideological and mass political work must be used to educate working people in the spirit of a conscientious and creative approach to work, the careful utilization of all types of resources, and the strict observance of labor and production discipline. Party influence in grassroots production links must be stepped up. The active utilization by primary party organizations of the rights granted them under the CPSU rules to monitor the administration's activity must be ensured and the influence of monitoring on the end results of work must be increased.

The adopted resolution instructed the Kharkov Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom to analyze the city party organization's activity more profoundly, influence the improvement of the style and methods of its work more specifically, and approach the assessment of the results that have been achieved more self-critically and form a highly demanding standpoint.

The responsibility of soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, and people's control organs in solving the tasks of further intensifying the economy and in creating and manifesting the conditions for more fully utilizing local resources and potential for building up consumer goods production and developing the services sphere must be increased.

The Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry must take the necessary measures to eradicate shortcomings in the work of the enterprises under their jurisdiction in the city of Kharkov and give them help in accelerating reconstruction and retooling.

The CPSU Central Committee instructed union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms to gear the organizational and political work of all party organizations toward the unconditional fulfillment of the 1985 plan and the pledges to work for not less than 2 days during the year using saved resources. The formulation of intensive plans of social and economic development for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan ensuring significant increases in production volume and labor productivity growth rates must be unremittingly monitored. Communists' attention must be focused on resolving these tasks during the forthcoming report and election meetings and conferences in party organizations.

KAZAKH OBLAST OFFICIAL OUSTED FOR 'SHORTCOMINGS'

LD101550 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 10 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Chimkent Obkom of the Kazakhstan Communist Party was held today. The plenum released Comrade Askarov, first secretary of the party obkom, from his duties for serious shortcomings in his work. Comrade Myrzashev, who has been working as chairman of the Pavlodar Oblispolkom, was elected first secretary of the Chimkent Obkom of the Kazakhstan Communist Party.

Taking part in the plenum's work was Comrade Miroshhkin, second secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

UKRANIANIAN PARTY COMMITTEES TIGHTEN DISCIPLINE

AU081951 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukranian 0845 GMT 8 Jul 85

]Text] Nikolayev Oblast party organizations are engaged in the active and principled struggle for the purity of party ranks. Here is what Anatoliy Vasilyevich Varyanskiy, acting chairman of the party commission under Nikolayev Obkom, says:

[Begin Varyanskiy recording] In the oblast party organization, the overwhelming majority of Communists are beacons in all sectors of the national economy and are active pursuers of the CPSU policy. But there are also people who abuse their official status, who lack discipline, and permit mismanagement. Such cases are being strictly and in adherence to principles scrutinized by the oblast's enterprises, farms, raykoms, and gorkoms, and culprits are being brought to party account. While examining the accounts of the Odessa cheese plant, the party commission revealed gross infringements of financial discipline and abuses of the official status for personal purposes on the part of the plant director, Aleskandr Grigoryevich Lisitsyn. By a decision of the Novoodesskiy Raykom Bureau, Comrade Lisitsyn received a severe reprimand which has been entered in the file. Party commissions under the oblast's gorkoms, raykoms, and party committees are principled and strict in assessing the involvement of individual party members in drunkenness. For abusing alcoholic beverages, Anatoliy Aleksandrovich Tyshichkin has been struck off the party roll and dismissed from the duties of Borets sovkhoz director in Srednebulakskiy Rayon. The strength and prestige of the party lie in the prestige of each Communist, and the strength of the latter's example lie in the discharge of his public duties, in conscientious work for the benefit of society. [end recording]

MARCHUK ATTENDS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETING

PM041850 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Jun 85 p 1

[TASS report: "Science Sets the Pace"]

[Text] The more the party values scientists' work, the higher the demands to enhance science's role in the technical, economic, and social development of the country. This great responsibility of the many millions of Soviet researchers has been discussed at a meeting of the aktiv of the USSR academy of Sciences on speeding up scientific and technical progress held in Moscow on 26 June.

The June conference at the CPSU Central Committee set large-scale tasks. Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the academy, spoke about this when opening the meeting. He drew attention to the need to concentrate efforts in those areas which today determine higher rates of development in the economy and the achievement of a high level of production efficiency.

The meeting participants made specific proposals in their speeches, designed to improve the organization forms of activity of academy institutions and reduce the time taken to introduce scientific developments. They pointed to the need to increase the efficiency of the whole range of sciences actively influencing the situation in machine building, computers, the small-scale chemical industry, and biotechnology. The country's raw materials and power industries, which are in the need of economical methods for processing raw materials and obtaining energy, require more concrete participation by the fundamental sciences.

The meeting's participants called on scientists and all workers in the country's academic sciences to step up their efforts and vigorously tackle the tasks of speeding up scientific and technical progress set by the party.

G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chaiman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and V.A. Medvedev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions department, took part in the meeting's work.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED TO STRENGTHEN NON-CHERNOZEM ZONE

PM080703 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jul 85 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "On the Further Development and Enhancement of the Efficiency of Agriculture and other Sectors of the Agroindustrial Complex of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone in 1986-1990"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On the Further Development and Enhancement of the Efficiency of Agriculture and other Sectors of the Agroindustrial Complex of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone in 1986-1990."

The resolution points out that, in accordance with party and government decisions, considerable work is being done in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone to strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture and the associated sectors of industry and to carry out the social reorganization of the countryside.

During 1976-1984 capital investments worth more than R65 billion were channeled into the development of agriculture in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone over the entire range of work.

During those years kolkhoz and sovkhoz fixed production capital doubled, and power capacities increased 70 percent. Apartment blocks with a total area of 46 million square meters, preschool establishments with 340,000 places, clubs and houses of culture with 305,000 seats, and more than 60,000 km of hard-surfaced motor roads were constructed. On kolkhozes and sovkhozes, more than 2.5 million hectares of drained and irrigated land were commissioned, and amelioration work carried out over an area of 3.3 million hectares. Medical, cultural, consumer, and trade services for the rural population improved, and the earnings of sovkhoz workers and kolkhoz members rose.

All this made it possible to appreciably increase the volumes of production and state purchases of agricultural products.

At the same time the resolution points out that full use is not being made of the Russian Non-Chernozem Zone's potential, and the large material and technical resources and the production capital created there are still not providing a proper return. The RSFSR Council of Ministers and the party, soviet, and economic organs of the Non-Chernozem Zone's autonomous republics and oblasts failed to ensure the fulfillment of the set targets for production and purchases of the chief agricultural products and for improving land fertility, introducing zonal, scientifically substantiated farming systems, resolving the problem of the comprehensive mechanization of labor-intensive processess in plant growing and livestock raising, and reducing the prime cost and losses of agricultural products during harvesting, storage, and transportation.

In a number of places proper coordination of production volumes and purchases of agricultural products with the development of the capacities of enterprises processing these products is not ensured, and problems of imporving the rural population's social and domestic living conditions are being resolved belatedly, particularly on economically weak kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The ministries and departments carrying out contract work fail to fulfill targets for the commissioning of projects in agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have determined for 1986-1990 a system of measures to further develop and enhance the efficiency of agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex in this important region of the country.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruits and vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, party and soviet organs, and agroindustrial associations of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone's automous republics, oblasts, and rayons are instructed, on the basis of the intensification of agriculture, the enhancement of soil fertility and the rational utilization of agricultural land, land reclamation, comprehensive mechanization, chemicalization, the specialization and concentration of agricultural production, the introduction of scientific and technical achievements and progressive experience into it, and also the improvement of labor organization and management, to ensure in 1990 an increase of 17-20 percent in the production of gross agricultural output on the zone's kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to raise labor productivity 20-22 percent compared with the average annual level reached in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

It is planned to implement measures to create a sound feed base for livestock raising, paying special attention to increasing feed production on natural hayfields and pastures, and to extend sowings of pulse crops, clover, alfalfa, and rape. The procurement of an average of at least 18-20 quintals of feed units of coarse and succulent feed per standard head of cattle is to be ensured for the stalling period. It is planned to commission during the 5-year period hay stores with a capacity of 10 million metric tons, silage and haylage structures for 13 million cubic meters, root crop stores for 7 million metric tons, stores for grass meal and pelleted and granulated feed mixtures with a capacity of 600,000 metric tons, and feed shops for livestock raising with productivity of 20,000 metric tons of feed a day. Some 10,000 self-propelled and pull-type mower-crushers, 26,000 feed-harvesting combines, and other equipment are being allocated to carry out work on feed procurement in 1986-1990.

To implement the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone development program for 1986-1990 it is planned to allocate capital investments to the tune of R46 billion. The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, and the RSFSR Council of Ministers are entrusted with ensuring the supply of material and technical resources for the construction of projects for agriculture and other sectors of this region's agroindustrial complex to the tune of at least 50 percent of the annual funds in the first half of the planned year and at least 80 percent by 1 October. The allocated capital investments will be channeled primarily into the construction of apartment blocks, cultural, consumer, and municipal services projects, and hard-surfaced internal farm roads, the strengthening of the feed production base, and the construction of repair enterprises and projects for the storage of agricultural products, equipment, and mineral fertilizers. Ministries, departments, and the RSFSR Council of Ministers have been set a target for the fulfillment of contract work on the construction of production, housing, cultural and consumer projects.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan 390,000 tractors, 104,000 grain-harvesting combines, 263,000 trucks, 19,700 excavators, 17,500 bulldozers and 3,500 scrapers and other equipment will be supplied for agriculture in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. By 1990 deliveries of mineral fertilizers will be increased to 6.79 million metric tons. Measures have been determined to raise the level of mechanization of jobs in livestock raising, to transfer livestock units to a two-shift work regime, and to complete by 1990 the comprehensive mechanization of the cultivation and harvesting of potatoes, long-stemmed flax, sugar beets, and feed crops.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has been set a target for commissioning power transmission lines and entrusted with elaborating and implementing measures to improve the reliability of the electricity supply to consumers in this zone.

The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming, and the RSFSR Council of Ministers have been set targets for carrying out amelioration work over an area of 2.15 million hectares, commissioning 1.2 million hectares of drained and 220,00 hectares of irrigated land, liming acid soils over 20.7 million hectares, procuring and moving 440 million metric tons of peat, and applying to the soil in 1990 250 million metric tons of organic fertilizers. It is planned to complete the comprehensive construction of new sovkhozes on reclaimed land for the production of vegetables, onions, chicory, and feed and construct reclamation systems on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone with an area of land drainage and irrigation in excess of 500 hectares in conjunction with the necessary agricultural projects (including hard-surfaced internal farm roads for access to reclamation projects under construction) in accordance with a common plan and a single title list. The appropriate ministries and departments are entrusted with drawing up and approving the procedure for drafting, planning, and financing the construction of the aforesaid comprehensive reclamation projects and also for commissioning them.

It is considered necessary to intensify work on laying down field-shelter forest belts on kolkhoz and Sovkhoz land and also on the forestation of the water protection zones of small rivers.

Agricultural ministries and departments, the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and the RSFSR Council of Ministers are to channel the efforts of scientific collectives into implementing measures to shift kolkhoz and sovkhoz production to an intensive path of development, into developing new and improving existing industrial technologies for the production of agricultural and livestock products, creating and widely introducing highly productive strains of agricultural crops and breeds of animals, and ensuring the efficient and rational use of kolkhozes and sovkhozes of systems of modern, highly productive machinery for the comprehensive mechanization of labor-intensive processes. A comprehensive regional scientific and technical program for the more efficient utilization of reclaimed land is to be drawn up and realized. Measures are to be implemented to make rational use of production potential, to improve the management machinery, and to widely disseminate internal farm accounting, the collective contract, and material incentive systems.

A program has been defined to expand production capacities in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone for flax processing and the production of canned fruits and vegetables, potato products, meat and dairy products, and refrigeration capacities. The appropriate ministries have been set targets for commissioning these capacities in the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

For the purpose of increasing production of mixed feed and protein and vitamin supplements the USSR Ministry of Procurement has been set targets to further step up their production by means of the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises and also the construction of new mixed feed plants.

The resolution proposes the commissioning of apartment blocks with a total area of 37.2 million square meters, preschool establishments with 260,000 places, clubs and culture centers seating 280,000, and 640 out-patient clincs on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in other agricultural and water resource enterprises and organizations in the 12th 5-Year Plan, the construction and modernization of 20,000 km of internal farm water pipes in kolkhoz and sovkhoz population centers, and considerable expansion in the construction of high-pressure gas pipelines and taps with gas distribution stations, as well as gas distribution (distributive) networks in rural localities. The volume of sales of consumer services to the population of rural localities is to be increased 40-50 percent compared with the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The construction of consumer services centers and comprehensive reception centers is to be completed, in the main on kolkhoz and sovkhozes by 1990.

In 1986-1990 the construction of new and the modernization of existing hard-surfaced roads will undergo accelerated development. Their length will increase by 45,100 km. The RSFSR Council of Ministers, CPSU obkoms, and oblispolkoms in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone are instructed to involve in the construction of internal farm roads, where necessary by agreement with USSR ministries and departments, other organizations which carry out construction in this zone in addition to organizations of the RSFSR Ministry of Roads and the Russian Kolkhoz Construction Association, and also to take measures to ensure the preservation of hard-surfaced internal farm roads and to resolve in 1986-1988 the question of organizing a service for the exploitation of these roads.

It is planned to commission general-purpose automatic telephone exchanges and internal production and dispatch telephone communication projects with a total capacity of 305,000 numbers in rural localities of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone in 1986-1990.

The USSR Ministry of Trade and the RSFSR Council of Ministers are charged with increasing funds in 1986-1990 for commercial timber, plant-produced wooden houses, sawn timber, cement, slate, window glass, and other construction materials for sale to individuals building their own houses in rural localities.

USSR ministries and the RSFSR Council of Ministers are entrusted with ensuring the production and delivery to farms in the zone of 172.7 million metric tons of ground limestone and dolomite, local lime materials, and lime-containing industrial waste for the liming of acid soils in 1986-1990. Targets have been set for the commissioning of capacities in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone in the 12th 5-Year Plan period for the production of 10.3 million metric tons of ground limestone and dolomite for the liming of acid soils.

The Ministry of Railways is charged with ensuring the uninterrupted conveyance of freight destined for agricultural enterprises, water rescurces organizations, consumer cooperatives, and construction sites in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone in accordance with the shipment of freight dispatches, particularly mineral fertilizers, ground limestone, cement, and nonore and other construction materials.

The USSR Ministry of Geology is obliged to fulfill in 1986-1990 work on prospecting for deposits of peat, construction materials, carbonaceous rocks for the production of ground limestone, and also underground water for the needs of agriculture in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone in volumes and at times agreed with the appropriate ministries and departments.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming, and the RSFSR Council of Ministers are instructed to take measures to further develop on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in other agricultural enterprises and organizations in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone subsidiary production facilities and works chiefly for the processing of agricultural raw materials, wild fruits and berries, and mushrooms, the production of construction materials, and the production of consumer goods from local raw materials and industrial waste, and well as on the basis of production collaboration with trading, supply, industrial and other economic organizations.

The Tsentrosoyuz proposal to commission vegetable and potato stores with a capacity of 68,700 metric tons, fruit stores to take 8,000 metric tons, pickling and salting centers for the simultaneous storage of 7,200 metric tons, stores with a trading area of 624,000 square meters, public catering enterprises seating 44,000, and other projects in consumer cooperative organizations in 1986-1990 has been adopted.

For the purpose of reducing the migration of the able-bodied rural population to the cities it is considered necessary to sharply limit the construction of new production projects unconnected with the development of the agroindustrial complex or with services for the population of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. The jobs being newly created in this zone's industry are to be manned by cadres chiefly through internal sectoral redistribution, by releasing workers employed in existing enterprises and not permitting manpower to be drawn from rural localities.

The USSR Gosplan and the RSFSR Council of Ministers, jointly with union republic communist party central committees and councils of ministers and interested ministries and departments, are to elaborate measures providing for specific targets for 1986-1990 for patronal assistance in the construction in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone of apartment blocks, cultural and comsumer projects, highways, and reclamation and other production projects within the agroindustrial complex.

The Komsomol central command proposal to send student construction detachments to construct projects for agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex, primarily apartment blocks, cultural and consumer projects, and hard-surfaced roads in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone has been adopted.

It is considered necessary to extend to the period 1987-1990 the existing statute freeing contract construction and installation organizations of the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone from handing over to local soviet ispolkoms a proportion of the living space in blocks constructed using capital investments envisaged for those ministries.

The resolution also provides for a number of other measures aimed at further developing and enhancing the efficiency of agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed firm confidence that party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs, agroindustrial associations, and agricultural, water resource, and construction organizations will do everything necessary to successfully fulfill the targets set in this resolution for the further development of agriculture in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone -- which will make a major contribution to resolving the tasks of turning this region into an area of highly productive crop farming and livestock raising and fulfilling the USSR food program.

LITHUANIAN MINISTERY TRANSFERS TO FINANCIAL AUTONOMY

LD091748 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the Lithuanian SSR is transferring to full financial autonomy [khozyaystvennyy raschet]. Experts believe this will enable the republic's improved lands to be used more effectively and increase their yield. Full financial autonomy offers the opportunity of intensifying construction of drainage and irrigation systems by more rapidly introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress and front-ranking experience. Production capacities will be more rapidly put into use. It is very important that with full financial autonomy, the maximum economy of material, labor and financial resources is achieved; profitability increases, profits grow, and the utilization of production assets is improved.

The question of the Lithuanian Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources transferring to full financial autonomy was examined today at a session of the union ministry collegium. In order to widen economic independence and to raise the accountability of Lithuania's land improvement organizations, the number of planned indices, limits and economic norms is being reduced. The activity of the contract organizaitons and the republican ministry as a whole and their economic incentive will be evaluated on the basis of the final results instead of the present evaluations on the basis of commodity and construction output, that is, on assimilation of money and other means.

At the same time as the Lithuanian Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources is transferred to full financial autonomy, provision is being made for improving the management structure. It is planned to remove the intermediate stratum, the apparatus of Litmeliorovodstroy: Its functions will be handed over directly to the republican ministry. This will enable management to be made cheaper and enhance its efficiency.

A large working group composed of experts from the union and republican ministries has been set up to coordinate and monitor the transfer of the Lithuanian Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources to full financial autonomy.

ACADEMICIAN DETAILS EXPERIMENTS ON COSMOS-1667 FLIGHT

LD102249 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by A. Galkin]

[Text] Before the Cosmos-1667 satellite was launched, the future passengers spent several days inside its terrestrial prototype. For the second time, the crew includes two female rhesus macaques. They were picked from 14 candidates, 3 to 4 years old. This is the age at which they are most receptive to training. In addition to traditional white laboratory rats, the flight also includes tritons; the aim is to study the regeneration of lost limbs in weightlessness. Iris flowers are also going up so that scientists can study whether their odd shapes are caused by gravity or something else. [Video shows a monkey, with special headgear from which wires can be seen to be leading, looking out through the glass sides of a capsule, then a scientist handling a monkey. A white rat is shown, and a box of four or five newt-like creatures. Then, irises inside transparent boxes] [Begin recording] [O.G. Gazenko, academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences] Despite the fact that it would seem that very impressive results have been obtained in the peaceful conquest of space, in the sphere of biology and medicine a very great deal remains that is unclear and has not been studied in detail. And that is very difficult to do when people are involved in a flight, because they are forced to work, they must carry out work in space. We are currently mainly interested in the very first reactions of living organisms in space flight conditions, and particularly in weightlessness, the very first reactions and how they emerge, how they develop, and how it may be possible in the future to attempt to control these reactions if the need arises.

[Galkin] The flight has been under way for several hours now. Are there any preliminary details as to how the female monkeys have been standing up to the first few hours of the flight?

[Gazenko] They were somewhat shocked by this new situation. They preferred not to move, and sat with their eyes shut. But later on they have been fully active, and are giving evidence of being in a very good condition. They readily take the juice which is dispensed only when they successfully perform different tasks, and they have also had time to have dinner. Thus, their state at present is good, and we have all the necessary information for such an assertion.

[Galkin] How long will the flight last?

[Gazenko] It will be a short flight, about a week. At present it is not necessary to have longer flights, because, as I have alrady stressed, we wish to obtain details of the very first stage of activity in weightlessness. [end recording]

Galkin says that a TV communications session takes place every 1 and 1/2 hours. The equipment on board the satellite is functioning normally. The computer coordination center is processing the incoming data. [Video shows black-and-white pictures from on board the satellite of one of the monkeys feeding from a tube. Finally, there is a shot of two white-coated scientists sitting in front of screens]